

ED. SANDIFORT,

MEDICINÆ, ANATOMES, ET CHIRURGICÆ, IN ACADE-
MIA BATAVA, QUÆ LEIDÆ EST, PROFESSORIS,

EXERCITATIONES
ACADEMICÆ.



LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,

APUD { S. ET J. LUCHTMANS, }
 { P. V. D. EYK ET D. VYGH. } 1783.

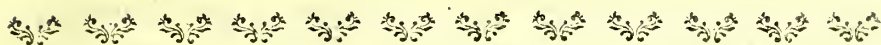
P R Æ F A T I O.

adfici solent, natura nititur, sic ut rite expositis mutationibus, quæ in ossibus observantur, pathologia non parvum accipiat incrementum. Talia nonnulla, certe non admodum vulgaria, dexterrima peritissimi Artificis Abrah. Delfos manu, quam exactissime delineata, primo hocce libro offero, talia, jam parata, & omni attentione digna, vitam largiente Summo Numine, secundus continebit, ejusdemque generis alia, quæ vel jam ad manus sunt, vel benevola amicorum communicatione pervenient, ab Eodem delineari curabo; ut hoc labore, tabulisque morbosorum ossium, quas ab amicissimo & doctissimo, Athenæi Amstelædamensis Professore Clarissimo, Bonn avide expectamus, hæc etiam pathologiæ pars perfectior reddatur.



EXER-

EXERCITATIONES ACADEMICÆ.



CAPUT PRIMUM.

De anchylofi cranii & atlantis.

Quamvis Columbus inter ea, quæ raro in Anatome reperiuntur, & ultimo operis sui libro descripsit, annotaverit, se primam vertebam occipitio ita adhærentem vidisse, ut moveri neutiquam potuerit (*a*); & pauci alii de simili vitio egerint, videtur tamen hæcce Anchylosis non adeo infrequens, oculis enim, dum hæc scribo, observantur quinque crania, quibus Atlas tam firmiter adhæret, ut moveri nullo modo possit, sed hæc tamen simul docent, variis modis, hæctenus non annotatis, hanc concretionem fieri, quæ ratio, quod cuncta hæc specimina describere, trium
vero

(*a*) De re Anatomica. Venetiis 1559. pag. 263.

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runt (*b*), in dextro obtinet. Deleta penitus Atlantis cum osse occipitis articulatio dextra, & ossea substantia tanta copia effusa est, ut partes ossis occipitis ab iis, quæ ad primam pertinent vertebra, distinguere non liceat. In opposito latere vertebra plane libera est, imo potius a condylo ossis occipitis remota, dum tota vertebra sic quasi contorta est, ut & anteriora & inferiora versus dirigatur, in latere dextro inter Atlantem & marginem foraminis magni ossis occipitis distantia sit trium octavarum pollicis partium, in latere opposito pollicis dimidii; unde caput, Atlanti innitens, versus dextrum latus inclinat, & foramen Atlantis cum foramine ossis occipitis non plane respondet.

In utroque latere alius cranii (*c*) vera anchylosis adest. Hoc in capite os frontis futurâ, ad nasi ossicula usque procurrente, sed non in eâdem

(*b*) De lusibus naturæ, quoad futuras cranii, a me aliisque observatis, conferantur Observationes Anatomico-Pathologicæ Lib. 3. pag. 103. Lib. 4. pag. 133.

(*c*) Vide Tab. I. Fig. 1.

dem lineâ cum sagittali obviâ, divisum est (*d*); ceciderunt dentes omnes, incisores, canini, molares, perierunt alveoli plurimi. Atlas (*e*) cum condylis ossis occipitis concrevit firmiter in dextro latere (*f*), paulo minus in sinistro (*g*), sic ut, vi adhibita, dubium quodammodo motum admittere videatur. Arcus & anterior (*h*), & posterior (*i*), dictæ vertebræ distant a margine ossis occipitis (*k*), quartam pollicis partem, & hiatus eapropter utrobique relinquitur insignis. Ubi condyli dantur, effusa tum extrinsecus tum intrinsecus (*l*), & de osse occipitis & de Atlante, ossea materia est tali copia, ut, & a parte foraminis magni & a parte opposita, inæqualitates insignes dentur, præsertim a latere interiore condyli sinistri (*m*), qui tamen in parte exteriori a finu Atlantis magis distingui potest, quam in latere opposito, licet ibi & in condylo & in finu inæqualitates dentur, quæ sese excipiunt. In
dex-

(*d*) Conf. Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 3. pag. 111.

(*e*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. n. n.

(*i*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. q. q.

(*f*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. t. t.

(*k*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. m. m. m.

(*g*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. u. u.

(*l*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. t. t. u.

(*h*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. o. o.

(*m*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. u.

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dextro latere ossea substantia effusa est usque ad foramen, quod pone condylum datur, & vertebralem transmittit venam (*n*). Ut totum caput, sic vertebra præcedenti minor, nec tantum suo loco mota, forte parum magis, quam solet, versus anteriora tendens. Videtur maxilla inferior, quæ deest, in suis condylis etiam laborasse, sinus saltem, qui in utroque osse temporis adsunt (*o*), ut condylos illos admittant, multo majores existunt, maxime inæquabiles, & extrinsecus prominente margine cincti, eminentiis diversis asperiri, & quasi cariosi; periit tuberculum, quod ante utrumque hunc finem adesse solet, & ad quod dictus condylus etiam movetur, quales certe degenerationes locum habere nequeunt, nisi simul condyli maxillæ inferioris mutantur.

Admodum notabile cranium, crassum, durum, viri ut videtur, est, quod eadem, qua præcedens, tabula (*p*) delineatur. Dentes licet ceciderint, alveoli tamen omnes adsunt. Non tantum anchylo-

losis

(*n*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. t. inf.

(*o*) Tab. I. Fig. 1. l. l.

(*p*) Tab. I. Fig. 2.

loſis offis occipitis & Atlantis datur, ſed in lateribus depreſſa adeo calvariæ baſis eſt, in medio ſic adfurgit, ut prima vertebra ipſa baſi quaſi comprehendatur, & intra eam deliteſcat. Arcus prior Atlantis (*q*) magis verſus anteriora promotus eſt, & cum offe occipitis cohæret; confluerunt condyli offis occipitis cum finibus in Atlante obviis, ſed tantummodo a parte anteriore; pars enim poſterior illorum condylorum libera eſt, imo a dictis finibus remota, ut quodammodo in latere ſiniſtro (*r*) conſpicitur. Arcus Atlantis poſterior (*s*) partim liber eſt, partim cum occipite confluit; a latere quippe ſiniſtro tuberculi, quod in Atlante loco proceſſus ſpinofi inveniri ſolet, lamina oſſea (*t*) producit, in os occipitis (*u*) evaneſcens. Tantopere autem depreſſa cranii baſis in lateribus eſt, ut a linea, ab apice unius proceſſus mammillaris in alterius apicem (*v*), ducta, Atlantis arcus poſterior (*w*) quinque octavas pollicis rhenolandidi partes diſtet; arcus anterior (*x*) circiter pollicem;

(*q*) Tab. I. Fig. 2. q.

(*r*) Tab. I. Fig. 2. s.

(*s*) Tab. I. Fig. 2. r. r.

(*t*) Tab. I. Fig. 2. o.

(*u*) Tab. I. Fig. 2. b. b.

(*v*) Tab. I. Fig. 2. e. e.

(*w*) Tab. I. Fig. 2. n. n.

(*x*) Tab. I. Fig. 2. l.

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licem; & processuum transversorum partes posteriores (y), latitudine insignes, ossibus temporum, quibus accumbunt, foveam (z) quasi impresserint, saltem in tali fovea quasi comprehendantur; hinc ea pars cranii, quæ ex parte anteriore ossis occipitis, cum basi ossis multiformis & ossibus petrosi nexa, fit, cuique accumbere solet medulla oblongata, insigniter intra cerebri conceptaculum adfurgit, & ad partem superiorem cranii, ubi ossa verticis per suturam sagittalem uniuntur, tantopere accedit, ut distantia inter hæc ossa verticis & marginem foraminis magni anteriorem, tres pollices cum dimidio non superet, quæ distantia in aliis craniis quinque pollices æquare solet; foraminum nonnullorum directio hinc mutata est. Verum, quantum, hac de causa, cranii capacitas ab anteriore & præcipue in medio amisit, tantum adaucta in parte posteriore est. Prominent quidem insigniter intra illam ossis occipitis partes, quæ mox pone condylos inveniuntur, sed a parte posteriore & laterali cranium insigniter expansum est. Alium ergo, quam habere solet,

(y) Tab. I. Fig. 2. q. q.

(z) Tab. I. Fig. 2. r. r.

let, situm acquirere debuit cerebrum; lobos certe ipsius posteriores solito dimissiore occupasse locum, docent vestigia sinuum transverforum, quæ ab ossibus petrosis non retrorsum ferme recta via incedunt, sed insigniter descendunt, & processum transverforum decursum non naturalem fuisse, probant. Sinus frontalis in utroque latere amplius existit, distat externa ossis lamina ab interna tres octavas pollicis partes; uterque in quatuor cellulas, non tamen plenarie, divisus est, dantur enim in utroque latere tria sepimenta, sed hæc superiorem tantummodo locum occupant, fundum vero non attingunt (a). Pone processus mammillares sinus invenitur, qui sese in utroque latere extendit ad incisuram, unde Biventer maxillæ inferioris exoritur, quæque hinc aliam acquisivit figuram. Occasionem hujus cranii describendi & delineandi suppeditavit Vir Doctissimus, Bleuland, Poliater Goudanus, cui & illud, quod capite tertio proponitur, debeo.

Ab

(a) Varietates horum, reliquorumque sinuum, qui in ossibus capitis adeste solent, multas enarravi Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 1. pag. 102. Lib. 3. pag. 121.

B

Ab iis, quas hætenus memoravi, cranii & Atlantis anchylosibus differt ea, cujus descriptionem (*b*) nunc subjungam. Hæc quippe docet, etiam si condyli ossis occipitis & sinus Atlantis, hos condylos excipientes, bene sint conformati, tamen sic Atlantem cum cranio posse concrefcere, ut immobilis plane persistat. Dicti condyli firmiter quidem finibus, in Atlante inveniendis, appressi sunt, sed vix ullibi cum iisdem concreti; sinus in Atlante solummodo parum mutati, &, forte ex appensione validiore, retrorsum in mucronem, vel parvam exostofin, præcipue in dextro latere, producti, quod tamen in figura non adeo exacte exprimi potuit. Verum ex osse occipitis (*c*), in quoque latere, medio ferme inter foramen magnum & nexum cum parte mammillari ossium temporum loco, processus exsurgit (*d*), dimidium pollicem longitudine superans, qui in latere dextro (*e*) ad ramum posteriorem processus transversi Atlantis (*f*) accedit,

(*b*) Tab. II. Fig. 1.

(*c*) Tab. II. Fig. 1. e. e.

(*d*) Tab. II. Fig. 1. l. m.

(*e*) Tab. II. Fig. 1. l.

(*f*) Tab. II. Fig. 1. k.

dit, & cum eo cohæret, sic tamen, ut linea distinguens circumcirca appareat; contra in latere sinistro (g) dictus processus non tantummodo cum ramo posteriore transversî processus (h) confluit penitus, sed & cum apice, in quem anterior & posterior ramus desinunt, similis tamen linea, ast paulo minus distincta, qualis in nexu processus dextri cum ramo posteriore processus lateralis Atlantis datur, apparet, ubi processus ex sinistra parte ossis occipitis prodit. Inter illos processus in quoque latere foramen relinquitur, per quod arteriæ vertebrales, per foramina processuum transversorum vertebra- rum colli adscendentes, sese inflectebant, ut foramen magnum attingerent (i). Atlantis arcus anterior (k), ad cuius finem internum (l) dens Epistrophei olim accedebat, magis versus anteriora, quam solet, procurrit, & prope marginem foraminis magni, magis a sinistro, quam a dextro latere, parva conspicitur exostosis (m).

In

(g) Tab. II. Fig. 1. m.

(k) Tab. II. Fig. 1. f.

(h) Tab. II. Fig. 1. k. fin.

(l) Tab. II. Fig. 1. g.

(i) Tab. II. Fig. 1. n. n.

(m) Tab. II. Fig. 1. o.

In hoc cranio processus clinoïdei posteriores, prioresque, alteri in alteros mucronem dirigunt, & eos conjungunt in ponticuli speciem; præterea ex basi pars ossea ad conjunctos hosce processus accedit, illosque in uno latere attingit, in altero parum ab illis distat, sic ut in altero latere tria distincta dentur foramina, in altero duo, quorum maximum pro parte divisum est (*n*).

Possedit olim, in sua morbosorum ossium collectione, duas cranii & Atlantis anchyloses Hunauld (*o*), indeque una in Museum Regium pervenit (*p*), tota vero collectio ab Academia Regia Scientiarum emta dicitur (*q*). Tabarrani vidit non tantum talem anchylosin, breviterque descripsit (*r*), verum simul fatetur, sibi
Flo-

(*n*) Conf. Observat. Anatom. Pathologic. Lib. 3. cap. 10. pag. 126.

(*o*) Bertin Traité d'Osteologie. Tom. 3. pag. 80.

(*p*) Sabatier de ontleedkunde volledig verhandeld. I. D. pag. 143.

(*q*) Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences l'an. 1742. pag. 289. Edit. Amst.

(*r*) Atti d'ell' Accademia delle scienze di Siena detta de' fisio-critici Tom. 3. App. pag. 36. 37. & not. b.

Florentiæ duo tali morbo adfecta crania esse exhibita, tanto majori attentione digna, quia alterum erat pueri decem annorum, alterum hominis, viginti & quatuor annos nati, ex phthisi pulmonali mortui. Atlas cum condylis alterius cranii sic erat concretus, ut linea quædam distinguens, futura quasi spuria, superesset; ab anteriore & a posteriore libera erat vertebra, a posteriore tamen non nisi fissura supererat, sic ut credibile esset, ossa & ibi loci, si excrescere potuissent, fuisse coalita. In altero cranio atlas non tantum cum condylis ossis occipitis concreverat, verum pars anterior arcus ipsius sic cum osse occipitis cohærebat, ut nulla superesset apertura; a parte posteriore parvus conspiciebatur hiatus, quinque lineas vix superans, inter Atlantem & mediam ossis occipitis partem, ob defectum in Atlantis arcu posteriore.



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C A P U T S E C U N D U M.

De singulari ossis occipitis & atlantis confluxu.

In adultiori non tantum, sed & in juniori, ætate cranium cum Atlante concrefcere, & diversis quidem modis, sic ut vel alter condylus cum finu Atlantis cohæreat, vel ambo cum eodem connexi sint, vel arcus cum margine foraminis magni copulentur, vel processus, nunquam in naturali statu obvii, descendant ad processus transversos Atlantis, præcedenti capite constitit. Verum multo rariori & vix describendo modo dicta ossa posse confluere, cranium, de quo hoc capite agam, quodque exactissime delineatum est (a), probabit.

Caput hocce junioris hominis est, adfunt alveoli omnes integri, futuræ admodum laxæ sunt; procurrente sagittali frontis os in duas partes divisum est; in nexu processus lateralis

OS-

(a) Tab. II. Fig. 2.

ossis multiformis, partis squamosæ ossis temporis, & ossis verticis, distinctum ossiculum (*b*) conspicitur. Atlas singulari admodum ratione cum osse occipitis confluit (*c*). Pars hujus ossis occipitis, quæ foramen magnum ambit (*d*), miro modo mutata est, & aliam figuram, quam habere solet (*e*), foramen illud offert. Vertebra versus latus sinistrum propulsa cernitur, & arcus anterioris pars sinistra, quæ radici anteriori processus transversi (*f*) originem præbet, magis versus anteriora dirigitur. Condyli ossis occipitis in Atlantis sinus videntur quasi confusi. Arcus Atlantis anterior (*g*) cum ora foraminis magni concrevit, non tamen ubique eodem modo, etenim inter partem, cui sinuata intrinsecus dens Epistrophei accumbit (*h*), & processum transversum dextrum (*i*), sic cohæret cum osse occipitis, ut distinctionis nota nulla appare-

(*b*) Conf. Observ. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 3. pag. 115. Lib. 4. pag. 134.

(*c*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. i. k. (*d*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. g. h. h. l. m. n. o. p. q.

(*e*) Conf. Tab. I. Fig. 1. Tab. II. Fig. 1.

(*f*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. q. (*h*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. k.

(*g*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. i. (*i*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. o.

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reat; inter partem vero dictam, & processus transversus finistri radicem priorem (*k*), cohærent quidem dicta ossa, sed tali ratione, ut fovea factis profunda remaneat; quam in figura exprimere non licuit: redditur hinc ora foraminis magni valde inæquabilis. Arcus posterioris pars altera, eaque dextra (*l*), evanuit in marginem foraminis magni ossis occipitis, eumque hac in parte undulatum reddidit; altera pars ejusdem arcus, sinistra (*m*), tenuissima est, sed parumper distat ab ora dicti foraminis, & plane ab eadem distincta est. Processus transversus Atlantis dexter (*n*) plane coalitus est cum osse occipitis, & nulla distinctionis nota apparet, nisi quod paulo magis promineat, sinister vero hicce processus (*o*), cujus radix posterior sola superest, in foveâ, ossi occipitis impressâ, delitescit, sic tamen ut cum ea non cohæreat. Superficies (*p*), cum quibus corpus Epistrophei cohæsit, longe alio modo sese habent, quam in statu naturali

(*k*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. q.(*n*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. o.(*l*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. l.(*o*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. p.(*m*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. m.(*p*) Tab. II. Fig. 2. n.

li (*q*), sunt ferme tali ratione factæ, ac esse solent illæ, quæ cum condylis ossis occipitis conjunguntur, & in superiori ea propter parte Atlantis adesse debent (*r*), hinc superficies in corpore Epistrophei, articulationi inservientes, etiam alio modo constructæ fuerunt. Foramina denique, quæ nonum par nervorum transmittunt, ut & illa, quæ venis vertebrali-
bus destinata sunt, præter naturam sese habent, & aliam directionem servant, quod ex mutato situ & nexu Atlantis profluit.

Differre hanc partium concretionem maximo-
pere ab iis, quæ primo capite descriptæ sunt, cuique liquet. An hoc in casu jam a nativitate insoliti quid locum habuit?

(*q*) Conf. Tab. I. Fig. 1. s. s. Fig. 2. p. p. Tab. II. Fig. 1. i. i. Albini Tab. Ossium Tab. X. Fig. 10. w. A. Vesalii Tab. Os-
sium Tab. XIV. Fig. 4. Y.

(*r*) Conf. Albini Tab. Ossium. Tab. X. Fig. 9. x. y. z. A. Ve-
salii Tab. Ossium Tab. XIV. Fig. 2. 3. 10. 11. N.



CAPUT TERTIUM.

De plenaria, eaque rarissima, cranii, atlantis, & epistrophei concretione, illarumque vertebrarum dislocatione.

Cranii & Atlantis anchyloses, licet non quotidie occurrant, sæpius tamen fuerunt visæ, quam ossis Occipitis, Atlantis, & Epistrophei concretiones; rarius tales sunt observatæ, rarissime descriptæ. Exstat exemplum in Museo Regis Galliarum, tanto majori attentione dignum, quoniam vertebra secunda non tantum cum prima concrevit, sed illa etiam sedem suam reliquit & retrorsum pulsa est, ut vix spatium trium linearum superfit, inter dentem Epistrophei & arcum posteriorem Atlantis, præterquam quod secunda vertebra parum versus latus sinistrum inclinata est. Luxatione dictam vertebra ex suo naturali loco fuisse dimotam, ex sententia virorum celebrium, qui dicti Musei descriptionem dederunt, intelligitur, sed vix concipi posse putant, hominem
tam

tam diu potuisse vivere, ut anchylosis formata sit, cui adeo arctatum vertebrarum specu, adeo compressa medulla spinalis fuit (a).

In crânio, quod delineatum Tabula tertia sistit, & cujus describendi occasionem mihi præbuit amicissimus Poliater Goudanus, Bleuland, Atlas (b) sedem suam naturalem reliquit, præternaturalem locum etiam occupat Epistropheus (c), & duæ hæ vertebræ non tantum inter se, sed & cum crânio, concreverunt. Atlantis sinus dexter, qui cum condylo ossis occipitis, mobili cæterum articulo, nexus est, cum condylo illo non concrevit, verum ab eodem recessit (d), & versus posteriora tendit, sic ut condylus hujus lateris magis extensus & expansus sit. In opposito vero latere sinus dictus condylo non tantummodo firmiter appressus est (e), sed & cum illo condylo, ultra quem parum versus anteriora procedit, confusus, & hoc in latere vertebra

(a) Hist. Natur. avec la description du Cabinet du Roy. Tom. 5. pag. 129. Edit. in 8vo.

(b) Tab. III. Fig. 1. b—k. Fig. 2. o—x.

Fig. 2. e—m.

(d) Tab. III. Fig. 2. d.

(c) Tab. III. Fig. 1. l—p.

(e) Tab. III. Fig. 2. g.

bra sic compressa est (*f*), ut multo tenuior, quam in latere opposito (*g*), videatur. Arcus anterior Atlantis ab osse occipitis plane liber est (*h*); sic & arcus posterioris latus dextrum (*i*), usque ad illud tuberculum, quod ipsi loco processus spinosi est (*k*); distat hocce latus multum ab ora foraminis magni (*l*), & tuberculum dictum magis, quam solet, elongatum cum media parte oræ foraminis magni cohæret (*m*). Latus finistrum arcus posterioris margini dicto appressum est (*n*), & vix ulla distantia inter illud atque eum marginem datur, imo variis in locis concrevit hocce latus cum osse occipitis, sic tamen, ut via libera remanserit pro arteria vertebrali, quæ, ex foramine processus transversus Atlantis egressa, sese inflectit, ut magnum ossis occipitis foramen attingat, illudque intret, cui vasi in opposito latere via multo liberior relicta est (*o*). Ex dicta mutatione Atlantis, quoad situm, sequitur, quod for-

ra-

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| (<i>f</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. g. | (<i>k</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. c. |
| (<i>g</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. f. | (<i>l</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. a. a. |
| (<i>h</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. e. | (<i>m</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. c. d. |
| (<i>i</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. b. Fig. | (<i>n</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. f. |
| 2. m. | (<i>o</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. e. |

ramen magnum ossis occipitis non plane respondeat cum foramine vertebræ primæ.

Epistropheus (*p*) magis versus finistrum latus propulsus est; superficies articularis (*q*), quæ a latere dextro dentis (*r*) est, versus posteriora recessit, & illa, quæ in parte inferiore Atlantis huic scopo inservit (*s*), pro parte nuda conspicitur; processus spinosus (*t*) a media ossis occipitis, quod ferme attingit, linea (*u*) distat dimidium pollicem. Inter dentis partem lateralem dextram, & dictam superficiem inferiorem Atlantis (*v*), magnum spatium relinquitur; in opposito autem latere vix ullum, etenim dens concrevit cum parte laterali sinistra arcus anterioris Atlantis (*w*), & ad illam usque superficiem hujus primæ vertebræ pertingit (*x*), quæ naturaliter cum Epistrophei corpore (*y*) connectitur, imo ille dens quo-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (<i>p</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. I—r. | Fig. 2. y. |
| Fig. 2. o—z. | (<i>u</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. d. |
| (<i>q</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. q. | (<i>v</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. n. in- |
| (<i>r</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. o. | ter o. & h. |
| (<i>s</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. h. | (<i>w</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. g. |
| Fig. 1. k. | (<i>x</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. i. |
| (<i>t</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 1. m. | (<i>y</i>) Tab. III. Fig. 2. r. |

quodammodo cum margine foraminis magni ossis occipitis cohæret.

In latere dextro Epistropheus (*z*) ab Atlante (*a*) liber est, arcus autem ipsius posterior prope processum spinosum (*b*), & tuberculum Atlantidis (*c*), cum hujus arcu concrevit, & dictus spinosus Epistrophei processus (*d*) tantopere versus sinistrum latus dimotus est, ut os occipitis ferme attingat. Latus sinistrum Epistrophei (*e*) ab arcu Atlantis (*f*) liber est. Illa porro pars secundæ vertebræ, quæ cum corpore tertiæ vertebræ olim committebatur (*g*), a naturali sanoque statu maxime degenerat, & in duas inæqualitates (*h*), exostoses quasi, in latere dextro conspicuas, excrevit, unde sequitur, superficiem superiorem corporis tertiæ vertebræ etiam maximopere fuisse mutatam, idemque hic contigisse, quod in Scoliosi observari solet, ab altera nempe parte corpora vertebrarum compressa tenuiora reddi, ab

al-

(*z*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. q.

(*a*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. b.

(*b*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. m.

(*c*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. c.

(*d*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. m.

(*e*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. r.

(*f*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. f.

(*g*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. l. l.

(*h*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. l.

Fig. 2. s.

altera vero, ubi minorem perferre pressionem debent, intumescere, sed simul spongiosiora fieri (*i*). Processus transversi (*k*) alio modo sese habent, quam in statu sano, multo magis versus posteriora sese extendunt; foraminum, in iis obviatorum (*l*), directio mutata est; distinctio vix ulla conspicitur inter illos atque superficies, quæ committuntur cum obliquis adscendentibus vertebræ tertiæ (*m*), & hæ superficies aliam etiam figuram monstrant. Foramen in Epistropheo non tantum non communicat cum foramine Atlantis, sed tantum ab eo recessit, ut spatium pro transeunte medulla spinali relictum sit valde exiguum, dum enim diameter transversa in Atlante est unius pollicis, distantia inter latus dextrum Epistrophei & sinistrum Atlantis (*n*) dimidium pollicem vix superat: in statu autem naturali diameter transversa canalıs hoc in loco circiter pollicis æqualis est.

Coa-

(*i*) Conf. Doct. a Roy egregia Dissert. De Scoliosi. pag. 65.

(*k*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. n. n. (*m*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. p. p.

Fig. 2. t. u.

Fig. 2. v. w.

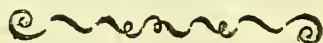
(*l*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. o. o. (*n*) Tab. III. Fig. 1. inter

Fig. 2. x.

q. & f.

Coalitum duarum superiorum cervicis vertebrarum memoravit etiam Riolanus (*o*) ; erant hæ inter se junctæ & unitæ in quodam milite, qui, cum quemdam in caupona interfecisset, post strangulationis supplicium, Theatro Anatomico addictus fuit.

(*o*) Encheiridii Anatom. Lib. 6. cap. 11. Parisiis 1658. pag. 442.



CAPUT QUARTUM.

De prodigiosa cranii magnitudine.

U t in statu sano hominum capita nihil inter se, monente jam Hippocrate (*a*), similiter habent, & non tantum inter diversas nationes (*b*), sed & inter ejusdem nationis homines, hoc sensu maxima observatur varietas (*c*), sic ex causa morbosa singulari subinde mutantur modo; vel enim magnitudine enormiter excrescunt, tenuiora imo tenuissima, vel crassiora, redduntur, subinde partes eorum, cæterum solubiles, confluunt, & miro modo cohærent. Exempla, quæ hoc probant, vel in collectionibus, meæ curæ commissis, vel in propria suppellectile, talia dantur, ut ab oblivione per exactas delineationes eripi mereantur. De præternaturali cranii magnitudine hoc quidem capite

(*a*) Lib. de capitis vulneribus Edit. Lind. Tom. 2. pag. 687.

(*b*) Blumenbach de generis humani varietate nativa. Edit. 2. pag. 77. seq.

(*c*) Jancke de foraminibus calvariæ §. 3. in Thesauro Dissertationum vol. 2. pag. 201.

pite dicam, & maximorum craniorum, quæ Facultas nostra medicæ ex legato Rauiano possidet & adseruat, icones tradam, aliorum figuras forte in posterum communicaturus.

Descripsit quidem eadem hæcce crania summus Albinus (*d*), alterum brevissime, alterum prolixius, sed delineationes eorundem, quantum scio, nullæ exstant, si excipio illas, quas Actis Societatis Londinensis, elapso jam seculo, Molineux inseruit, & quibus solummodo os frontis, quod ad alterum, illudque maximum, caput pertinet, quodque solum examinare potuit, exhibetur (*e*). Utriusque itaque exacta delineatio & comparatio cum deformationibus hujus generis aliis, quas auctores descripserunt, vel illam, si nullam aliam, præstabit utilitatem, ut luculentissime probet, ex causâ interna cerebri conceptaculum miro non tantum modo posse mutari, sed & miseros, quibus molle ac nobile viscus, cerebrum, tantopere læditur, vitam tamen per multos admodum annos posse protrahere.

Primum, quod delineatum (*f*) exhibetur cranium,

(*d*) Ind. Suppel. Anat. Rauianæ pag. 4. 5.

(*e*) Philosoph. Transact. N. 163. vol. 15. pag. 830. N. 261. vol. 22. pag. 487.

(*f*) Tab. IV.

nium, sequentibus breviter descripsit Anatomicorum Princeps (g). „Caput osseum, cujus ossa, imprimis verticis & squammosa, partes autem frontis anterior, occipitis superior, & cuneiformis laterales, in vastam magnitudinem excreverunt, crassa tamen, & sese undique contingentia. Maxilla autem superior, & quibus hæc adnectitur partes calvariae ossium, ossa petrosa, & inter hæc media ossis occipitis pars anterior, processusque coronoidi, a magnitudine consueta non recesserunt”. Insignem præprimis magnitudinem acquisivisse ossa verticis (h), partem anteriorem ossis frontis (i), partem superiorem ossis occipitis (k), partes squammosas ossium temporum (l), & laterales ossis cuneiformis seu multiformis (m), ex data descriptione, & addita nunc figura, patet, probant vero hoc ulterius dimensiones horum ossium, præsertim si illæ cum capite naturalis magnitudinis conferuntur.

Ut autem differentia hæc optime constet, quomo-

(g) Ind. Suppel. Anat. Ravianæ pag. 4.

(h) Tab. IV. a. b. c. d. (l) Tab. IV. h.

(i) Tab. IV. e. (m) Tab. IV. n.

(k) Tab. IV. f.

modo illæ distantia, quas in hoc cranio examinandas esse duxi, in cranio adulti hominis justæ magnitudinis sese habeant, enarrabo; cui scopo, licet plurima mihi inservire potuissent, cranium illius selegi sceleti, quod ducendis tabulis tribus sceleti tabulisque ossium optimum censuit B. S. Albinus (n).

Hoc in cranio, optime conformato, longitudo ossium verticis a futura coronali ad apicem futuræ lambdiformis vix quatuor pollicibus rhenolandicis cum dimidio æqualis est. Altitudo ejusdem a nexu processus lateralis ossis multiformis ad sagittalem futuram est pollicum quatuor. Ossis frontis latitudo convexa maxima a tempore uno ad alterum sex pollicum cum dimidio, ejusdem altitudo convexa ab ossibus nasi ad sagittalem futuram quinque cum dimidio. Ossis occipitis convexa longitudo a margine posteriore magni foraminis ad locum, ubi futuram sagittalem contingit, quatuor pollicum & quinque octavarum partium: ejusdem latitudo maxima ad quinque pollices accedit. Latitudo ossis temporis ab osse occipitis usque ad os-
cu-

(2) Sup. Anat. B. S. Albini part. alt. n. 215. pag. 198.

cuneiforme in latere calvariæ est duorum pollicum & trium quartarum partium; ejus altitudo ab apice processus mammillaris recta sursum trium pollicum; altitudo a radice processus zygomatici unius pollicis & trium quartarum partium. Ossis cuneiformis latitudo maxima in cavo temporis est ferme unius pollicis; altitudo unius & quinque partium octavarum. Diameter longior foraminis magni in osse occipitis est sesquipollicis; diameter ejusdem foraminis brevior, in radices posteriores processuum coronoïdeorum incidens, unius pollicis & unius quartæ partis pollicis. Distantia inter processus mammillares est trium pollicum & trium quartarum partium. Longitudo partis ossis occipitis, inter foramen magnum & os cuneiforme, unius pollicis & unius octavæ partis. Latitudo ipsius, ubi se basi ossis multiformis adjungit, unius pollicis. Distantia inter processuum pterygoïdeorum lamellas interiores unius pollicis & unius quartæ partis; inter sinus ossium squamosorum, qui admittunt capita maxillæ, trium pollicum & unius octavæ partis. Diameter longissima transversalis illorum sinuum est ferme unius pollicis. Distantia inter processus mammillares & marginem

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lamellæ externæ pterygoïdeorum processuum unius pollicis & trium quartarum partium. Ossis petrosi longitudo unius pollicis & quinque octavarum partium. Distantia inter orbitalium angulos externos, ubi cum osse jugali conjunguntur, quatuor pollicum & trium octavarum partium. Latitudo orbitæ a minori ad majorem angulum sesquipollicis.

Si jam relatæ hæcenus, & ex sano adulti hominis cranio desumptæ, dimensiones conferuntur cum iisdem in cranio, morbofo, in quo describendo versamur, constabit, illas, quæ inter supra nominata ossa, quæ præcipuam subierunt mutationem, dantur, distantias majores esse, alias vero aut æquales, aut & minores.

Longitudo ossium verticis a futura coronali ad apicem futuræ lambdiformis, est sex pollicum Rhenolandicorum & quinque octavarum partium pollicis. Altitudo ejusdem a nexu processus lateralis ossis multiformis ad futuram sagittalem quinque pollicum, & sex octavarum partium. Ossis frontis latitudo convexa maxima a tempore uno ad alterum est octo pollicum; ejusdem altitudo convexa ab ossibus nasi ad sagittalem futuram septem pollicum, & unius octavæ partis. Ossis occi-
pi-

pitis convexa longitudo a margine posteriore magni foraminis ad locum, ubi futuram sagittalem contingit, sex pollicum. Ejusdem latitudo maxima quinque pollicum cum dimidio. Latitudo ossis temporis ab osse occipitis usque ad os cuneiforme in latere calvariae trium pollicum, & duorum octavarum partium pollicis. Ejus altitudo ab apice processus mammillaris recta sursum trium pollicum, & unius octavae partis pollicis; altitudo a radice processus zygomatici duorum pollicum & unius quartae partis pollicis. Ossis cuneiformis latitudo maxima in cavo temporis unius pollicis & unius octavae partis; altitudo duorum pollicum, & trium octavarum partium.

Si vero ad basin hujus calvariae adtendimus, & ad partes, quae faciem componunt, hæ non eadem in proportionem adauctæ inveniuntur. Diameter quippe longior foraminis magni in osse occipitis est unius pollicis, & ferme trium octavarum partium; diameter ejusdem foraminis brevior, in radices posteriores processuum coronoidæorum incidens, unius pollicis, & circiter unius quartæ partis. Distantia inter processus mammillares est quatuor pollicum. Longitudo partis ossis occipitis

tis inter foramen magnum & os cuneiforme unius pollicis, & unius octavæ partis. Latitudo ipsius, ubi se basi ossis multiformis adjungit, unius pollicis. Distantia inter processum pterygoïdeorum lamellas interiores unius pollicis. Inter sinus ossium squamosorum, qui admittunt capita maxillæ, duorum pollicum & septem octavarum partium. Diameter longissima transversalis illorum sinuum unius pollicis. Distantia inter processus mamillares & marginem lamellæ externæ processus pterygoïdei unius pollicis, & septem octavarum partium. Ossis petrosi longitudo unius pollicis, & trium quartarum partium. Distantia inter orbitarum angulos externos, ubi cum osse jugali conjunguntur, quatuor pollicum & trium quartarum partium. Latitudo orbitæ a minori ad majorem angulum est sesquipollicis.

Ex cunctis his dimensionibus abunde liquet, ea imprimis ossa, quæ calvariam componunt, insigniter esse expansa, absque tamen ut tenuiora reddita sint, justam enim non tantum crassitiem habent, verum multis in locis majorem acquisiverunt.

Etiam si per longum temporis spatium a variis
hoc-

hocce cranium fuerit adſervatum , tamen ferme integrum eſt. Proceſſus zygomatici oſſium temporum (*o*) tantum modo fracti ſunt , præſertim in latere ſiniſtro ; interiora narium & cava oculorum externam pariter injuriam paſſa ſunt , ac totum ferme cribriforme os periit cum unguis oſſiculis ; deëſt maxilla inferior. Caput fuiſſe ruſtici annorum quadraginta , qui ſtaturæ erat puſillæ , ingeni tenuis & hebetis , Clar. Otthonis Heurnii manu fronti inſcriptum eſt.

Descripti cranii magnitudinem maxime notandam eſſe , nemo facile negabit , attamen conceptaculum hocce cerebri multo magis extendi poſſe , probabit alterius capitis deſcriptio , cujus oſſa omnia , ſolis verticis exceptis , integra fere & craſſa admodum cum aliis bene multis , quæ Rauio debemus , in Theatro Anatomico , adſervantur.

Oſſa hujus capitis (ſunt verba (*p*) Clar. Albinii) , & diverſæ quoque ejusdem cujuſvis oſſis regiones , eam inter ſe proportionem in magnitudine neu-

(*o*) Tab. IV. i.

(*p*) Ind. ſuppel. Anatom. Ravianæ. pag. 5.

neutiquam fervant, quam in calvariis humanis consuetæ magnitudinis & figuræ deprehendimus. Nam in basi, ad eum locum, quo cum vertebra prima committi debet, a naturali magnitudine ac figura vix tantillum recedit, inde verò in omne latus, & versus superiora imprimis ita increscit, ut tandem omnium in vertice sit amplissimum (*q*). Magnum in ossæ occipitis foramen (*r*) consuetam in aliis magnitudinem vix superat, diameter longior (*s*) ejus est pollicis Rhenolandici unius, & trium octavarum pollicis partium; brevior, in radices posteriores processuum coronoidæorum incidens (*t*), est pollicis unius, & unius quartæ partis pollicis. Ab eo autem basis calvariæ in anteriora, posteriora, & latera, paulatim magis magisque præter solitum lateſcit; ut partes, quo remotiores ab eo foramine, eo etiam habeat latiores. Etenim coronoidæi occipitis ossis processus jam sunt paulo latiores. Processus mammillares distant inter se pollices quatuor cum dimidio.

Pars

(*q*) Constat hoc ex Tabula VI., qua basis cranii hujus ab inferiore exhibetur.

(*r*) Tab. VI. g. g. h. h.

(*s*) Tab. VI. g. g.

(*t*) Tab. VI. h. h.

Pars ossis occipitis, quæ est inter magnum foramen ejus & os cuneiforme (*u*), longa est pollicem unum & unam quartam pollicis partem; lata in medio fere tres quartas pollicis partes. Ab ossis occipitis nexu cum cuneiformi, usque ad ossis frontis eam regionem, cui adnectuntur nasi ossicula, pollicum trium & trium quartarum partium longitudo intercedit. Processuum pterygoïdeorum laminæ interiores distant inter se paulo plus pollice uno. Sinus ossium squamosorum, qui admittunt capita inferioris maxillæ, inter se distant pollices tres, & unam quartam partem. Ipsorum finium (*v*) diameter longissima transversalis est pollicis unius: unde & maxillæ inferioris magnitudo potest quodammodo æstimari. Distant processus mammillares a pterygoïdeis pollices duos. Osis petrosi cujusque longitudo, à meatus auditorii margine extrinsecus mensurando, est pollicum duorum & unius quartæ partis. Inter orbitarum angulos externos, ubi os cuneiforme cum osse frontis futuram utrimque facit, longitudo intercedit pol-

(*u*) Tab. VI. g. d.

(*v*) Tab. VII. Fig. 1. f.

pollicum fere quatuor cum dimidio (*w*). Quælibet orbita a minori ad majorem angulum lata est pollicem unum, & septem octavas partes (*x*), quare maxilla superior latior quoque fuit. A basi hac adfurgentia undique ossa, ad perficiendam calvariam, paulatim etiam augentur & ampliantur, sed longe, quam priora, magis. Nam ossis occipitis convexa longitudo, a margine posteriore magni foraminis ad locum, ubi futuram sagittalem contingit, est pollicum sex cum dimidio; latitudo maxima paulo longitudine minor. Ossis temporum latitudo (*y*), ab osse occipitis usque ad os cuneiforme, in latere calvariæ est pollicum quinque & unius quartæ partis; altitudo ab apice processus mammillaris recta sursum (*z*) pollicum duorum; a radice autem processus zygomatici sursum (*a*) pollicum duorum, & unius quartæ partis. Ossis cuneiformis latitudo maxima in cavo temporis (*b*) fere pollicis unius, & trium quartarum

(*w*) Tab. V. inter litteras c. c. exteriores.

(*x*) Tab. V. a c. ad c. in utroque latere.

(*y*) Tab. VII. Fig. 1. ab m. ad n.

(*z*) Tab. VII. Fig. 1. ab o. ad p.

(*a*) Tab. VII. Fig. 1. a q. ad r.

(*b*) Tab. VIII. Fig. 1. ab s. ad t.

tarum partium; altitudo pollicum duorum, & trium quartarum partium. Ossis frontis latitudo convexa maxima, a tempore uno ad alterum, est pollicum undecim (c); altitudo convexa ab ossibus nasi ad sagittalem futuram pollicum novem (d). Regio ossis frontis, quæ contingit futuram sagittalem, a regione eadem ossis occipitis distat linea recta pollicum octo. Cavi calvariæ, his ossibus confecti, diameter longior, nempe inter ossis occipitis regionem mediam crassissimam, ubi sinus longitudinalis duræ matris in laterales quasi abit, & ossis frontis mediam similiter regionem, est fere pollicum novem cum dimidio. Diameter minor inter summitates ossium squamosorum est pollicum octo cum dimidio (e). Altitudo perpendicularis a sella equina ad os frontis pollices sex cum dimidio excedit. Unde patet, ossa verticis, quæ defunt, omnium adhuc amplissima fuisse. Cæterum tota basis intrinsecus planior quoque est & depressa penitus (f). Nam, ut a media regione
inci-

(c) Tab. V. inter a. & a. inferiores
superiorem.

(e) Tab. VI. inter s. & s.

(d) Tab. V. inter e. e. & a.

(f) Tab. VI.

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incipiam, pars ossis occipitis, quæ est ante foramen magnum, & quæ cum osse cuneiformi concrescit, cum eo horizontaliter fere ponitur (*g*). Ossa petrosa sunt depressiora (*h*); ossis frontis tubera, ad utrumque cristæ galli latus, plana penitus. Dein ossis cuneiformis partes laterales ad tempora positæ (*i*), ossa squammosa (*k*), ossis occipitis pars posterior & superior (*l*), quæ parietes laterales, & posteriorem calvariæ facere debent, in latera & retro, deorsum ita inclinantur, ut baseos amplitudinem longe maximam efficiant. Hinc extrinsecus etiam omnia planiora: orbitarum lacunaria & sinus, qui excipiunt maxillam inferiorem (*m*), minus non modo quam deberent, pro capitis hujus & sua ipsius magnitudine, sed & quam solent in aliis, excavata. Et quod mirum & notatu dignum, ipse auditorius meatus (*n*) ita quasi compressus est, ut altitudo ejus latitudini multum cedat: quod plane se habet aliter in bene factis. Unde si quid ratiocinari licet, ip-

(*g*) Tab. VI. g. d. n.
 (*h*) Tab. VI. q. q. q. q.
 (*i*) Tab. VI. w. w.
 (*k*) Tab. VI. r. r.

(*l*) Tab. VI. i. m. m.
 (*m*) Tab. VII. Fig. 1. f.
 (*n*) Tab. VII. Fig. 5. D.

ipsa hæc calvariæ species satis indicare videtur, formatam eam esse a causa quadam, quæ in cavo calvariæ hæserit, id mole sua præter solitum ita distenderit, & simul basin ejus pondere suo presserit; tunc enim hanc figuram produci debuisse res ipsa docet, & confirmat hydrocephalus. An vero tali forma natum est hoc caput; cerebro ac cerebello, veris atque sanis, sed nimix tantum molis, repletum: & an hæc ita dein, ut solent in aliis, simul excreverunt? An potius, infirma adhuc ætate, a cerebri & cerebelli mole nimium incremente, forte ob distendentem intus aquam, sic paulatim figuratum est & ampliatur? Tunc vero singulare esset, quod ossa hæc dein non modo firmiter sibi invicem committi potuerint; sed adeo non tenuiora facta fuerint, ut nunc crassitie & robore vulgares calvarias tantum superent, quantum fere supra eas magnitudine increverint. Fuerunt autem hæc ossa diu asservata in reposito-
 auditorii medici Academiæ hujus Leidensis, dein vero cum aliis Anatomicis publice divendita, &
 a Clar. Rau emta, redierunt ad dominum suum. Ex his os frontis illud idem est, quod describit
 Doct. Thomas Molyneux (in Philosoph. Transact.
 N.

N. 168. & 261.), quodque solum viderat. Is vero cum expiscari se non potuisse scribat, unde venerit; & probare etiam multis conetur, esse Giganteum, non ingratum rei Anatomicæ & Naturalis amatoribus, nec incongruum fore existinavi, si paucis adderem, quæ de his scripta habentur in litteris authenticis, quas in repositorio auditorii medici inveni. Litteræ sunt a Michaële Paauw, scabino urbis Amstelædamensis, scriptæ, ad Ottho- nem Heurnium, Anatomes & Chirurgiæ in Aca- demiæ Lugduno-Batava Professore, a. d. 12. Julii 1623., quibus nuntiat Heurnio, mittere se ad eum ossa quædam capitis, quæ tribus annis an- te inter se adhuc cohæserint, & pedibus concul- cata dissolutaque fuerint, ut cæteræ partes, quæ desiderantur, haberi nequeant. Infra notavit Cl. Heurnius, rettulisse sibi landatum Michaëlem Paauw, 29. Junii 1623., Amstelædami in Ecclesia dicta nova, ante ingressum ad Bibliothecam, ca- put istud sepultum fuisse, ut didicerit ab ædituo, cum Ecclesiæ istius ædilis esset; esseque caput hominis Amstelædami nati, qui vulgari tantum fue- rit statura, & propter capitis monstrosam magni- tudinem incedere non potuerat sed vitam totam
se-

sedentariam agere debuerit (o). Quæ omnia si ve-

ra,

(o) Ipsæ litteræ, quas adservo, sic sese habent.

Amsterdam den 12 July A^o. 1623.

ACHTBARE. WYSE. HOOCHGELEERDE.

Hier neuens sende 't gedeelte van d'hoofdbeenderen, waer van onlanx geleden belofte gedaen hadde, tis foo, dat ontrent drie jaren geleden defelfde noch aen den anderen geweest syn, ende door onversichticheyt met de voet van een getreden, sulcx dat de resterende stucken vermist en niet te bekomen waren, UEd. gelieue het defect met myne genegentheyt te suppleren, waar mede endende, blyft de bescherminge des Alderhoochsten bevoolen, en syt hertelyck van ons gegroet.

UEd. Dienstwillige,

M I C H A E L P A A U W.

Den voors. heer Michael Paauw Schēpen der Stadt Amsterdam, refereerde mi op den 29 Juny an. 1623. als hi met syn huysvrouw en andere vrunden de Anatomie besag, dat dit uorsz. hoofd tot Amsterdam in de nieuwe Kerk, voor de Bibliotheekx inganck lach begraven, so hem de Coster hadde aenghedient, doen hi daer Kerkmeester was: ende dat het was het hoofd van een perfoon binnen Amsterdam gheboren, de welke maer en was gheweest van ordinaire Stature, dan hadde dusdanigen grooten monstreusen hoofd, waer om hi oock niet en konde gaen, dan moeste altyt, syn leuen lanck in een stoel sitten.

[Ondert.]

O T T H O H E U R N I U S,

Medicinae, Anatomiae en
Chirurgiae Profesfor.

F

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ra, liquet quam egregie Doct. Molyneux suis hic
 ratiociniis veritatem obscuraverit, & pene etiam
 oppresserit. Postquam enim ex figura singulari
 ossis frontis istius cum humana, ut putat, con-
 veniente, etsi plane depravata sit, id humanum
 esse concluderat; non ita multo post addit, evi-
 dens esse, quod cætera omnia ossa, quæ cum eo
 proxime connexa fuerint, & fere totum caput
 conficiant, debuerint necessario eodem modo fa-
 cta, & in eadem cum hoc osse proportionem fuis-
 se; quia aliter nequaquam potuerint cohærere in-
 ter se, ita ut proxime inter se nexa aptaque fue-
 rint, & fecerint integrum globosum cranium. Un-
 de porro computat, capitis istius integri, tecti-
 que cute capillata, circumferentiam fuisse circi-
 ter quadraginta quatuor pollicum. Ita sane esse
 deberet, si capitis hujus figura non esset depra-
 vata. Nunc enim ex maxima amplitudine, quam
 superius obtinet, versus inferiora, & porro versus
 magnum occipitis ossis foramen ita paulatim de-
 crescit, ut ipsum illud foramen tantillum majus
 quidem sit consuetis; non ita tamen, quin in plu-
 rimis calvariis ejusdem repperiatur magnitudinis;
 prorsus ut in capite, primo loco descripto, fac-
 tum

tum observamus, quamquam magnitudo ejus infra hujus magnitudinem multum subsistat. Et docere hoc satis potuisset ipsa frontis ossis figura, quæ etsi humanæ similis sit, a recta tamen multum recedit; cum versus coronalem futuram totam, & versus tempora mire præter modum late scat. Vide autem, quomodo errorem majorem creet error semel admissus, & longius semper a vero abducatur. Porro enim ratiocinatur, sequi inde debere, quod homo, cujus hoc caput fuerit, plus quam duplo fuerit altior, quam quales homines vulgo esse solent; quoniam omnes corporis humani partes constanter sint in certa quadam inter se proportionem, & idem hic omni jure supponi queat, os autem hoc frontis vulgaribus plus quam duplo majus sit. Quare excedere eum debuisse undecim vel duodecim pedum staturam. Fuisse ergo homines, qui altitudine æquaverint, si non superaverint maximos Gigantes, quorum in Sacra Scriptura fiat mentio; cum Goliath ex calculo ejus tantum fuerit pedum novem totidemque pollicum; & Og Rex Basan attigerit quasi proceritatem hujus sui Gigantis. Nec prætereundum est, quod addit, non improbable esse, quod, ubi sol &

clima concurrant, & ex natura sua possint producere plantas, fructus, & animalium varias species, multo quam apud nos majora, in iis etiam orbis terrarum regionibus homines inveniri aliquando possint multo majores, quam sint inter nos; ideoque in mentem sibi venire, non improbabile esse, magnum hocce frontis os ante septuaginta vel octuaginta annos (eo quod recens esse videatur, & sit adhuc solidum & grave, ideoque nequeat esse valde vetustum) forsan in Europam apportatum esse a mercatoribus Batavis, ut idoneum exemplar proceri cujusdam gigantis, quem offenderint in peregrinationibus suis Americanis. Et hæc omnia probabilibus argumentis eleganter adeo adstruit, & exemplis docte illustrat, ut animum ad credendum fere inclinet, suoque exemplo demonstret, posse sententiam omnino falsam ab erudito & intelligente homine speciosis ratiociniis reddi veræ adeo similem, ut latens error ægerrime queat deprehendi (p).
 Quam-

(p) Hoc ut tanto melius pateat, & miri hujus cranii historia integra sit, necessarium, Lectoribusque gratissimum duxi, ipsis Doct. Molyneux verbis enarrare, quæ hoc de capite cum Societa-

Quamvis speciosa admodum & relatu ea prop-
ter

te Londinenſi communicavit, & ab hacce Societate Transactio-
nibus ſuis inserta ſunt.

Part of two Letters from Mr. Thomas Molyneux, concerning a prodigious os frontis in the Medicine School at Leyden. Dec. 29th. 1684. and Febr. 13th. 1685. Philosophical Transact. Num. 68. vol. 15. pag. 880. I herewith ſend you an Account of a prodigious large os frontis which I my ſelf have ſeen, and meaſured according to the English Inch, 'tis reſerved among ſeveral other bones, and ſkeletons, that belong to the Medicine School, here at Leyden. And I take it to be the more obſervable, by reaſon, that altho' I have ſeen ſeverall bones of very large ſize, that were ſaid to have been of Giants; yet I never was thoroughly ſatisfied, they really were ſo; imagining them only to have belonged to ſome other larger Creature, then a man, whoſe bones for the moſt part, excepting thoſe of the head, do not much differ from thoſe of other animals. But this being an entire os frontis, compleat every way, and differing in no reſpects from that of a mans, but in its largeneſs; and ſince there's no Creature, eſpecially of the larger ſort, that has this bone at all reſembling ours; there's not the leaſt queſtion to be made, but this formerly belonged to a man, and that of a moſt extravagant large ſize. Its dimenſions were as follow; from its juncture with the naſal bones, to the place where the futura ſagittalis terminated the convex way, 't was 9 Inches $\frac{1}{10}$ tranſverſally from ſide to ſide, ſtil meaſuring the convex way 't was 12 Inches $\frac{1}{4}$; in thickneſs about half an Inch. I have meaſured this ſame bone in ſeveral ordinary skulls, according to all theſe dimenſions, and find that one with another, they ſcarce anſwer it in half proportion; for where it was 9 Inches $\frac{1}{10}$, they are but 4 Inches and a half; and where it was 12 Inches $\frac{1}{4}$, they are not above 6; and in thickneſs not above $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch. Now arguing that this bone bears that proportion to his ſtature,

ter quam maxime digna fit doct. Molyneux senten-

which the same in other men does to theirs, it must follow that he was more then twice as tall as men usually are; and according to the most moderate computation, supposing the height of a man to be no more then five foot, 6 Inches; he to whom this bone belonged, must have been at least more then 11 or 12 foot high, a prodigious height for a man, and such as some will scarce allow ever to have been.

Part of another Letter, relating to the same subject. — As to the quære concerning the bone, I cannot satisfy you; were there any account to have been got of it, I had certainly sent it you before: it has been kept here these several years, and the present Professor of Anatomy Dr. Drelincourt once told me, he found it among the rest of the bones and skeletons, when he first came into that place, but never could learn who gave it, where t'was found, or whence it came. That there are some whose heads are very large in proportion to their body, cannot be denied, yet generally such skulls want in thickness (as this does not), are ill shaped, and not proportionable; and moreover I'm perswaded there never yet was an Instance of any head, which by a præternaturall growth, came the least nigh this for bulk; and as I conceive, 't is far more probable, and easier to allow, that a body bore this head which was proportionable to it, then that it belonged to a man of ordinary stature; who in this particular, would certainly have been in one sence, the greatest monster the world ever saw.

An Essay concerning Giants: occasioned by some further remarks on the large Humane os frontis, or forehead-bone, mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions of February 1685. N. 168. By Dr. Thomas Molyneux. Philosophical Transactions N. 261. vol. 22. pag. 487. Among all the various Works of Nature, tho there are none but what are truly admirable, and well deserve our consideration, yet her vast and largest productions in each kind, as they seem
master

tentia circa dictum caput, & probabilem, ut putat,

master strokes of her art, and the extraordinary efforts of her power, demand in a more especial manner our regard, and usually excite in us a curiosity of making more strict and particular observations on them whene're they come in our way: wherefore being in Holland some years since, and meeting there with a most prodigiously large humane os frontis, they keep in the Medicine school at Leyden, I was desirous to compare its proportion with the like Bone in a man of ordinary stature; and it appear'd so remarkable for its stupendious size; that I carefully took the dimensions of it, and sent them over to my worthy Friend Francis Aston Esq., then Secretary to the Royal Society; who thought it was so singular a rarity in its kind, and so worthy the consideration of the Ingenious, that the month following he publish'd my Letter, imperfect as it was, in the Philosophical Transactions.

Since that time, casually casting my eye on that account, which was writ in the haste of a Traveller, and finding it deficient in several particulars, I thought it worth my while, now I had more leisure, to supply in part those defects; and render it more clear and satisfactory: for considering how few authentic and faithful relations have been yet publish'd to the world of real gigantick bones, such as are truly what they pretend to be; an instance so fair and genuine as this, put in a clear light, and freed from all suspicion and cavil, cannot but be acceptable to the learned and inquisitive of this age.

For if by such an example it appears there have been truly Gigantick bodies, twice or more surpassing the usual size of men, we not only determine a point that is of some use for the information of the Philosopher and Naturalist, by shewing how far the power of nature may reach, and does sometimes exert it self in the productions of human bodies beyond her usual bounds; but at the same time likewise do service

tat , viri , cujus fuit , magnitudinem , ideoque
in-

vice in relation to the Divine, by confirming the truth of several passages in Holy Writ, where there is mention made of Giants, and men of extraordinary strength as well as bulk of body.

I am not ignorant that already several authors, both antient and modern, have take pains to register accounts not of Gigantick bones only, but of entire bodies of vastly gigantick men, found buried under ground, or in the hollow caverns of Mountains: but these relations are commonly so extravagant in themselves, taken up by hearsay only, and the reports so ill attested, that they almost carry their own confutation, at least they will hardly gain credit with those that are wary, and of a cautious belief.

Whoever has a mind to peruse such surprizing stories, may consult *Thomæ Fazelli Decades de rebus siculis*, and the two Jesuits *Athanasius Kircher* in his *mundus subterraneus*, and *Gaspar Schottus* in his *Physica curiosa*; where he'll find large collections made of them, and some of the histories recited very particularly, and at length.

But passing by these sort of accounts, as uncertain, if not very improbable, let us inquire whether we may with better assurance rely on the information relating to this argument, drawn from the several reliques and parts, as is said of gigantick bodies still in being, and reserved in the cabinets of many diligent Collectors of natural Curiosities: and tho I confess there is hardly a considerable collection of this kind, or a printed description of a Musæum extant, where some part or other of a Giant is not to be met with; yet I am hitherto much of the same opinion, as to most of these gigantick remains, that the Historian *Suetonius Tranquillus* was of before me near sixteen hundred years ago; when (giving an Account of the life of Augustus Cæsar, that he rather pleased himself in adorning his house with these

induci forte quis posset, ut assensum ipsi præberet,

these kind of natural rarities and pieces of antiquity, than either with curious images or pictures) he says, *Ædes suas non tam statuarum tabularumque pictarum Ornatu, quam rebus Verustate ac Raritate notabilibus, excoluit; qualia sunt capreis immanium Belluarum ferarumque membra prægrandia, quæ dicuntur Gigantum ossa.*

And certainly, as in his days, so in ours, most of the pretended Giants remains, such I mean as are truly bone (for some are only natural Petrifications, and *Lapides sui generis*, accidentally so figured as to resemble this of that part of a man) were bones belonging to some of the biggest Quadrupeds, as Elephants, or some of the largest sort of Fishes of the Whale-kind, called by Pliny in his natural history, as they are here by Suetonius *Belluæ*, and *Belluæ marinæ*.

And I am persuaded by what I have seen my self of the like kind, that the large tooth mention'd by Olaus Wormius, in his *Museum*, and afterwards particularly described and figur'd by Thomas Bartholine in his *Centuria 1. histor. Anatom. hist.* 98., which they both thought, and would have us believe from its resemblance, was a Canine tooth of a giant, was nothing else but one of the teeth of the *Cetus Dentatus* or Spermaceti-Whale, a Fish that is no stranger either to the seas of Denmark their country, or of these northern Islands.

Nor is it long since, that the bones of the fore-fin of a Porpoise, or a small whale, artificially joyned together, were expos'd in London by way of publick shew, as the skeleton of a Giant's hand: for all fish of the Cetaceous or Whale kind, have this fin made up of just so many ranges of joints, as natural answer our five fingers, and all together does not a little resemble a mans hand: whence it pass currently as such with the credulous and ignorant, that either cannot or will not examine the truth of things, they find so great a pleasure

ret, attamen Clar. Albinum rem acu tetigisse,
&

sure in being deceived by what is new to them and rare.

But such like cheats, and how far these kind of bones are false and genuine, may easily be made out by an Anatomist skilful in the Osteology of animals: nay any one may make a probable conjecture at least in this matter, if he but compute according to the dimensions of such bones, what must be the true size or bulk of the man, whose body as is pretended, when intire, was composed of parts and limbs, analogous or answering in a due proportion to these remains. For if by such computation 't is found, the product does amount to so vast a structure of parts, and the whole arises to so excessive a height, as there is not any natural observation to support, nor any sure authority to countenance such a deduction; then there is a great deal of reason to conclude, or at least suspect they are not genuine, but suppositions and false.

But this bone now before us, though it be so vastly great, cannot in the least be suspected to have appertained to any other creature than a man; for being compleat every way, and answering in all particulars to the common forehead-bones of other men, excepting in its magnitude; there cannot be any manner of doubt, but that 't is certainly humane, especially if we consider that the os frontis of a man is of so peculiar a make, from the globose shape of his head, that there is not to be found a bone among all the animals of the creation, that bears any resemblance to its figure, if we except that of a Monkey; but all this genus being of a much smaller size than a man, gives us no umbrage of scruple; and whatever reason we may have to make us doubt in other the like cases, yet here we have none, this being beyond all controversy a true and genuine part of a large humane animal. *Comparat porro Doct. Molyneux hoc os frontis cum eodem osse ex homine solita magnitudinis, utriusque dimensiones & magni*

& magnitudinem hujus calvariæ a causa quadam,
quæ

gni hujus descriptionem dat, quas, utpote ex Albiniana descriptione, & datis a me figuris, melius & exactius ob oculos positas, hic omittendas censui; tum vero sequentem in modum pergit. Comparing these bones, 't is evident, what an exact conformity there is in all particulars between this large bone and the like bone in a man of a just height, and that they no ways differ but in magnitude; and as to the difference in size between one and t'other, by their dimensions we find the smaller did not answer the greater so much as in half proportion; for where that measured but four inches and a half, this was nine inches and one tenth; and where that was no more than six inches, this was twelve inches two tenths, and so forward: whence it follows, that this great os frontis was above twice as big every way as a common bone of this sort in a man of full growth.

Now, arguing that this bone bore the like proportion to the stature of the man to whom it belonged, that the same bone does in other men to their height (which 't is very reasonable to suppose, since all the parts of our body constantly answer in a regular symetry to one another) then I say it must follow, he was more than twice the height that men usually are, according the common course of nature. And setting down, as the most moderate computation, but five foot and a half for the height of a man, he to whom this bone belonged, must have been more then eleven or twelve foot high; a goodly stature, and such as may will deserve to be called Gigantick.

But some, rather than allow this, tho so very natural a consequence, may perhaps imagin, that a man might have had such an exceeding large head, of which this bone was a part; and yet at the same time be no taller than another ordinary man. This indeed may be said, but-I take it as a meer assertion without ground, and no way probable in itself; for I not

qua in cavo ipsius hæserit, id mole sua præter modum

only think, 't is much more likely that there was a man of this high stature, rather than one of that monstrous absurd make, but I am also fully convinced there never was, nor truly can be a man of that ill shape in nature.

For as I conceive, one of the common size and due proportion of parts as to the rest of his body, could not possibly subsist, while so ponderous and excessive a mass of bone as this skull, with all that superabundant quantity of brain requisite to fill its spacious cavity, was growing; much less continue so long alive, as to come to maturity of years or adult and full manhood: to which we are sure this person must have attained, by the great thickness and solidity of this bone, as well as its large size.

And tho 't is true, that sometimes from obstructions or other morbid causes, our glands and softer viscera are so unequally nourished as to grow to an immense size, and vastly surpass their usual bounds; by which means we often see enormous swellings arise both in the inward parts and outward habit of the body; yet such a preter-natural and great excess of growth in a hard and bony part, I don't think yet has been ever observed.

Considering then how groundless an assertion this is, I need add no more concerning it: however, since 't is the only doubt I foresee can be raised, let us inquire in to it yet more particularly, and propose it with all the advantage 't is capable; that so we may intirely obviate and satisfy whatever objection may be raised on this score.

In favour then of this fancy, let us suppose it may be alledged, that infants far gone in the *Rickets*, are frequently observed to have great heads in proportion to their small emaciated bodies, and that young children are also liable to another
malady

*dum ita distenderit, & simul basin ejus pondere suo
pres-*

malady by the Physicians called *Hydrocephalus*, or Drop sic in the head, with sometimes so dilates it, as to swell their skull to a more immense size. But neither of these disorders (for I take the cause to be much the same in both cases, only differing in degree) otherwise affect the head, than by a preternatural collection of serous humours inclosed in the brain, they extend the yielding sides of the weak and tender skull, but do not in the least increase its bony substance; nay, on the contrary they rather diminish it; for 't is always observed that they reduce it to a more than usual thinness, and sometimes, as I have seen my self, to be no thicker than an Eggshell or parchment.

Nor can such distempers possibly affect those of adult ages, so as to enlarge their skulls; because all the bones by that time are become solid and firmly knit together so as to be no way capable of further growth or extension: and hence it is these maladies are incident to children, and them only, whilst their skulls are soft, pliant, and truly membranous, rather than bony. And daily experience assures us, that unless such diseases be timely removed, either by the Physician or Chyrurgeons art, or overcome so early by the strength of nature, as the children have time enough to outgrow this disproportion, in their heads, by the bulk of their body coming up to it ere it arise to too exorbitant a degree of magnitude; they all dye in their infancy, and their unshapely skulls are easily distinguished from all others, by the large Fontanell, or open in the mole of the head, that remains membranous and never becomes like the rest of the skull a bony substance. And that they cannot possibly arrive at manhood is plain; for this monstrous and unequal growth, or rather swelling of their heads, meeting with no check but still every day increasing upon them, when it arrives to such a certain degree, that its extravagant

54 E X E R C I T A T I O N.

prefferit, esse derivandam, facillime, si quid video,
deo,

dimensions become irreconcilable with the natural functions of the body, the *Oeconomia animalis* must inevitably sink under the pressure of so great a load, and the whole machine tend to its dissolution, as not being able to bear any longer with so highly morbid a disposition, in so principal and so extremely necessary a part to life as the brain, the fountain of all spirit, sense, and motion.

I shall not deny but by one accident or other, some disproportion between the head and rest of the body, in such as are grown up to the compleat stature of man, does sometimes happen; so we hear of those that have had their name from hence, and have been called Grostheads, and we see remarkable instances of the like every day; for 't is in the laws of Nature as in the Civil laws of our Country, minute errors and niceties are not taken care of by either.

But a disproportion of this kind, tho it may be very conspicuous, and presently taken notice of as unseemly, from its running counter to that manifest proportion, and exquisite symmetry of parts, that appears in the curious frame of our bodies, even to the most inartificial eye. Yet if we examine it aright, we shall find the difference in all such like cases, never so extraordinary as to make the disproportion very considerable in itself, tho it may seem so remarkable to the eye.

For, to make this point a little plainer, I find the circumference of a mans head of a moderate, that is, the most common size, is usually about twenty two inches round; and if we chance to see one of twenty five or twenty six on a man of ordinary heighth, which certainly is very rare, it appears large and remarkable, but should there be found a head still bigger, so as to be twenty-eighth or twenty-nine inches in ambit, (which I am apt to think, for the reasons above mentioned,
has

deo, demonstrabitur. Constare hoc non tantum
po-

has scarce, if ever happen 'd, unless where the proportion of the other parts of the body were such as necessarily required it) such a one, I say, would be really wonderful, and counted monstrous. Yet the circumference of the head, of which this large forehead-bone was a part, so far exceeded the largest of these measures, as that it mounted to something above a third part more; for I compute its dimensions when 't was intire, and covered with the hairy-scalp, to have been about forty-four inches round, and therefore must have had a body belonging to it; that bore a proper conformity to this its spacious circumference.

Nor do I apprehend so great a stature as this in a humane body, tho it be indeed extraordinary, any way absurd or repugnant to the course of nature, but rather, if duly weighed, very conformable to a certain Anomalous method, if I may so call it, that she apparently affects in the producing most of her works. For, tho it be true, that for the most part Nature acts steadily, and brings forth her productions, especially those that are most perfect and elaborate, such as vegetables and animals, according to settled rules and fixt types or models: yet does she not always tie herself up to the observance of such strict laws, but that she sometimes falls very much short of her usual standard, and at other times goes as far in t'other extreme, by vastly surpassing the common bounds of her Workmanship.

Thus, to take an instance from her Vegetable Kingdom, we cannot but observe among trees, and other plants, though of the same species, that some are of a dwarfskind, while others arise to so stupendious a growth, that they more than double the bulk even of such as are esteem'd large in the same Tribe. Several examples of such like Gigantick Oaks, and other sorts of

potest ex Nob. Pauwii litteris, quas Clar. Albinus

of exceeding vast Trees, may be seen registred by the curious Mr. Evelyn in his useful book of forrest-trees chap. 30., not is it improper to make an analogy or comparison between the augmentation of animal bodies and those of Vegetables, tho apparently very different in their kinds, since 't is highly reasonable to think, there is not only an affinity in the manner of growth in both, but that 't is the same principle nature makes use of for the encrease of one as of 't other.

Nay, we may remark yet further, that nature is as uncontrollable in her animal, as she is in her vegetable productions, and scarce observing any size or standard, acts with as great a degree of latitude in some of those, as she does in these. For example, should we compare that little low race of Horses, some of which I have seen not much bigger than a large Dog, we have from the Isle of Man, usually call'd Manks Horses, to that lofty, large, and stately breed they have in Northamptonshire in England, or in the Biskoprich of Liege in Flanders, we may properly enough esteem these in comparison with those a sort of Gigantick Horse.

And we may give another more Domestick Instance as remarkable in its kind; that is a sort of Dog peculiar to this Country, the Irish Woolf-dog, aptly called by Mr. Ray, *Canis Grajus maximus Hibernicus* in his *Synopsis animalium*, being of the Greyhound kind, and of so beautiful and large a make, that for its curious form, as well as goodly size, it far surpasses all other Dogs of the Creation; and if compared to a common Greyhound, shews itself truly of a Gigantick breed: and we may further add concerning it, as the Giants Stock of old is extinct, at least in these Countreys, so this Gigantick Dog is now so rare, that in a few generations more, I doubt not but 't will be quite lost in these parts, and the species perish for ought I know of the face of the earth. But

nus adduxit, quas & hodie adseruo, quorumque
argu-

But these remarks will stand in little stead; nay, are no ways instructive or useful to our present purpose, unless we find that nature also takes the same uncertain measures in the generation of mankind; that she does so I think is not less apparent. Here I need not inquire, whether there has been such people, so much talk'd by antiquity as the Pigmeys; for tho' this were a fable, yet 't is certainly grounded as most of these inventions, on something that was true in nature. For 't is agreed of all hands, the Laplanders are a nation remarkable for their low stature, and 't is sure there are, and have been in all Ages and Countreys those we call Dwarfs, and some of them of a most extraordinary small size of body, particularly the Duke of Crequi's famous dwarf, of whom Aldrovandus has give us the Picture and Description, which shew his parts and limbs were all fashioned compleat and proportionable, yet his whole heighth was not above thirty inches, or two foot and a half; and he speaks of others still shorter, that were *Bipedales*, but two foot.

Now if natural causes operate so, as to produce humane creatures, partaking of all properties common to their kind, of so small a model as to fall short even of half the common standard of their species, I cannot think it unreasonable, supposing we had no other authority for it, to imagin the same natural causes may sometimes act in t'other extreme likewise, and model Humane Bodies from a peculiar energy in the seminal principles or a more perfect and through concoction in the stomach and other viscera, whence may proceed a peculiar and extraordinary nutritive faculty in the humours, for the furthering augmentation; or still from some other more latent spring or secret influence, to arise to such a growth as fully to equal twice the heighth of (what we may then properly
H call)

argumentum notabile curioso Lectori supra communi

call) a middling stature, taking the word in the most strict sense.

A manifest Alliance and Congruity is observable in Nature, between the stature of mans body, and his age during the time of his growth; whence the Greeks thought it not improper to express both these by one and the same word *μικρία*, which signifies promiscuously stature as well as Age: and we find as these two agree in other respects, so especially in this, that as it is hard to say what precise number of years determines the course of mans life, so it is as difficult positively to assign what determinate measure does comprehend the stature of his body: 't is easy indeed to pitch on a mean, or what is most common and usual to both cases; and as I said before, that about five foot and a half may well be esteemed the most settled and ordinary degree of heighth in a man; so about seventy years may justly be allowed the most common period of his age; yet daily experience and observation acquaint us with those, that vastly exceed the limits in both these respects; and as we have certain History that informs that the youngest of these, *Thomas Par* (a), and *Henry Jenkins* (b), both of England, and the old Countess of *Desmond* (c), and Mrs *Eckleston* (d), both of Ireland, fully compleated double that usual term

(a) See an account of him and his age at the end of Dr. Bett's Treatise, *de ortu & natura sanguinis*, where 't is said, that he was 152 years old and nine months.

(b) See his age made out to be 162 years, in the Philosophical Transactions No. 221.

(c) For the Countess of *Desmond's* age, see the Lord Bacon's Natural History. Cent. 8. Sect. 755. where he says she was 140 years old.

(d) This Mrs *Eckleston* lived at Philipstown in the Kings County, was born in the year 1548, and died 1691. So she was 143. years old.

municavi, sed abunde probant observata ab aliis,

term of life; so we have no reason to question the accounts given us of others, that have been found in stature double the common standard of man. Nay, both these properties, longevity and high stature, do so naturally result each from their proper causes, that they are often observed to become hereditary, and run in whole families; whence the Greeks had their *μειράδες*, and the Romans their *Celsi*, and in Palestine of old they had their *Anakims*, or sons of the Giants.

From the general remarks I think it at least appears, that humane Gigantick Bodies are no way inconsistent, but rather easily reconcilable with the course of Nature. And if we descend still to a more particular inquiry into some clear testimonies and warrantable accounts given us by several authors of unquestionable credit and veracity, they will sufficiently evince, that there have been men in the World, and likely still are, of so large a bulk, and so high a stature of body, as properly to deserve the name of Giants.

The first I shall mention was one I saw and measured myself at Dublin, in the year 1682., his name *Edmond Malone*, born in Ireland at Portlester, a Town in the County of Meath; his father, tho a proper man, no way remarkable for his height, but his mother was of a more than ordinary low stature; when he stood on the bare ground with his shoes off, he measured full seven foot seven inches in height, that is, above two foot taller, than a man of common size.

Walter Parsons, King James the first's Porter, born in Staffordshire, was much of the same stature; and I find several other men born in England have arrived to about this height: and 't is not improbable that those of the very tallest growth in these our Brittish Isles have not much surpassed this pitch, where the common standard of height in humane bodies, seems consi-

liis, præsertim ab eo, quo scripsit Clar. Albinus,
tem-

derably shorter than in some of the Neighbouring Countries on the continent.

For in Flandres and Germany, where men are usually of a larger size, and their bodies of a grosser make than with us, we meeth with examples that have been much taller, nay, that have exceeded this stature several feet. Diemerbroeck in his Anatomy Chap. the first, Book the first, tells us, that he saw him self at *Utrecht* in the year 1665., a man eight foot and a half high, all his limbs well shaped, and his strength proportionable to his heighth, he was born at *Schoonhoven* in *Holland*, of Parents of an ordinary stature.

Mr. Ray in his *Travels*, page the sixth, mentions this very man, and that he saw him in *Bruges* in *Flanders*.

But that eminent Physician and learned Antiquary of the last age, *Johannes Goropius Becanus*, who lived in *Flanders*, has left recorded several instances of this kind yet more remarkable, and that were of his own knowledge too; for he says he saw him self a Youth almost nine foot high, a man near ten foot, and a Woman that was quite ten foot in heighth. Because his Writings are not common, I'll set down his own words, as I find them in the second Book of that work he calls *Origines Antwerpianæ*, printed at *Antwerp*; an. 1569. pag. 207. Where he says, *septem vel sex cubitorum homines nostra quoque ætate accidere; vidimus enim mulierem decem pedes altam; juvenem item novem pedibus non multo minorem, & alios quoque non ita multo inferioris staturæ*: and a little further pag. 212. *Statura est Gigantea hoc ipso tempore quidam Heretansi (oppidum hoc est quinque hinc miliaribus situm) ad decem prope pedes longus.*

Pliny the Naturalist in the seventh Book of his Natural History, Chapter the sixteenth, speaks particularly by name of several men in his own age much of the same heighth, or something

tempore divulgata, exempla, quibus etiam elucidan-

nothing taller, than those mentioned by Becanus: *Procerissimum hominem*, says he, *ætas nostra Divo Claudio Principe Gabbarum nomine ex Arabia advectum novem pedum & totidem unciarum vidit; fuisse sub Divo Augusto semi pede addito, quorum corpora ejus miraculi gratia in Conditorio Salustianorum asservabantur Hortorum; Pufioni & Secundille erant nomina.*

Here Pliny must certainly understand by a foot the *pes Romanus* or *Capitolinus*, and Becanus and Diemberbroeck the *pes Rhemolandicus*, or Leyden foot, as we do the English foot: but these several measures vary so little one from t'other, that it is scarce worth while to take notice of their difference; for the longest foot of these exceeds the shortest no more than 20 does 19, which in taking the height of these very tall bodies is so inconsiderable, that it alters the case but very little.

To these undoubted histories, we may add the many concurring testimonies given us by various Travellers, concerning Gigantick men, seen in their voyages in the more remote parts of the world: for 't is not improbable that where both the soil and climate concur, and are naturally disposed to produce plants, fruits, and several kind of animals, of a much larger bulk, than any our Countries afford, such as the Ostridges and Cunters among Birds, the largest Crocodiles, the Moose Deer, the Elephant, the Rhinoceros, the Hippopotamus &c. among Quadrupeds; in those parts of the World, I say, where such like vast creatures are met with, 't is not unlikely that humane animals may also be sometimes found, much of a greater size than any here among us.

Antonius Pigafetta, vir integerrimæ fidæi (says Ulysses Aldrovandus of him in his *Monstrorum historia* pag. 35.) *Gigantem apud Canibales Americæ conspicatus est.* And Andreas Thevet, the famous Voyager, and Cosmographer to Henry the 3 d. King of

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dantur dubia, quæ summo huic Anatomico super-
fuisse

France and Poland, in his Description of America, printed in fol. at Paris 1575. Livre 27. chap. 1. has a passage so satisfactory in this point, and related with such particular convincing circumstances, all of his own knowledge, that I could not omit setting them down at large. Here he tells us, that being himself on the Coast of Affrick, in the Territory of Arguin, for three weeks together, he chanc'd to meet with a rich Spanish Merchant, who had sometime before suffered Shipwrack by a storm, as he touched at that place in his return homewards from the south America: but tho he had lost his ship, the greatest part of the Merchandize, and most of his men, yet he luckily saved a Coffer, wherein he had carefully preserved the skull and bones of an American Giant, he had brought along with him from that country; who was eleven foot and five inches in height, and dyed in the year 1559. These bones he shewed to M. Thevet, who was so curious, that he took the measures of the most principal of them; and he expresses himself on this occasion in these words: *Chose marveilleuse! & a laquelle a grand peine j'eusse adjousté foy si je ne l'eusse veue; d'autant que les os des jambes avoient trois grand pieds quatre doigts de long, & la teste environ trois pied un doigt de tour.* Which circumference I observe is exactly proportionable to the length of the legs, and if we make an allowance for the hair and skin that covered the skull, when he was alive, it falls very little short of the dimensions we have before set down, in computing the size of our Giants head, when it was entire.

And this brings into my thoughts, as if it were not unlikely, that this large os frontis we have described, might about seventy or eighty years ago (for it seems fresh, and is still solid and ponderous, so that it cannot be very old) have been brought into Europe by some of the trading Hollanders, as a natu-

fuisse videntur. Rogat etenim: *an tali forma natum*

natural curiosity, and proper sample (and truly a part of the skull was the fittest choice could have been made of all the body for that purpose) of some huge Gigantick man, met with in some of their voyages into America: for the Dutch about that time held great commerce, had large colonies, and made considerable discoveries in Brasile, and other the more southern parts of that quarter of the world.

But this I only conjecture, for by the strictest enquiry I could make with my much esteemed friend Dr. Charles Drelincourt, their Professor of Anatomy at Leyden, I could never learn the least account concerning this bone, whence it came, or who it was presented it to the University: Nor does it indeed import much whether we discover the true original of it or no; 't is sufficient to our present purpose, that we may from this bone, as a fair *Specimen*, together with other warrantable Histories, clearly deduce, as I hope I have done, that there have been in nature human bodies eleven and twelve foot high; which equals if not surpasses the stature of the tallest Giant mentioned in Holy Writ.

For, tho Giants are frequently spoken of in the scripture, yet I do not find the exact measure particularly set down of any one of them except Goliath of Gath; whose heighth is expressly said to be, the 1st of Samuel chap. the 17 th, verse the 4 th; but sex cubits and a span; and taking the cubit in the most vulgar and usual acceptation, for a foot and a half, his stature will not amount to above nine foot nine inches. Indeed we may reasonably conclude, that Og, the King of Basan, must have considerably exceeded Goliath in heighth, if we make an estimate of his stature by the dimensions that are given of his bedsted, which is said Deuteronomy chap. the 3 d. verse the 11 th, to have been kept as a Memorial of him at Rabbath of the

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tum hocce caput est, cerebro ac cerebello veris atque sanis, sed nimie tantum molis, repletum: & an hæc ita dein, ut solent in aliis, simul excreverunt? An potius infirma adhuc ætate, a cerebri & cerebelli mole nimium increscente, forte ob distendentem intus aquam, sic paulatim figuratum est & ampliatum? Morbosi quid intus latuisse, & sine dubio aquam, ingenti copia collectam, calvariam in prodigiosam magnitudinem distendisse, ex simili casu, in quo talis aquæ collectio visa est, constare potest. Singulare quidem tunc fore, censuit Clar. Albinus, quod ossa hæc dein non modo firmiter sibi invicem committi potuerint; sed adeo non tenuiora facta fuerint, ut nunc crassitie & robore vul-

the Children of Ammon, and to have been nine cubits in length; but then we cannot imagine but that his bed must of necessity have been much longer than his body; and the least allowance we can make for the overplus, is the space of nine inches above his head, and as much below his feet: and if we make this deduction, 't will follow he was not above twelve foot high; much of the same standard with this our Giant, whose forehead bone is still kept in the Medecine School at Leyden.

Whether or no there have been bodies of men still of a much larger size than those I have here mention'd, I dare not positively determine but this I may say, that as yet I have not met with any Authority of that weight or proof, so strong as fully to convince me, there really have been such in the world.

vulgares calvarias tantum superent, quantum fere supra eas magnitudine increverint. Verum in aliis casibus hoc etiam locum habuisse constabit. Plerumque quidem collectâ in conceptaculo encephali aquâ, expansa hac ex causa, calvaria insigniter extenuatur, & tenuitatem acquirit maxime memorandam (quale cranium forte postea describam & depingam), attamen non defunt exempla, in quibus plane contrarium locum habuit, & non tantum majora & crassiora facta sunt ossa, sed futuræ etiam perierunt, sic ut vix vestigium conspici potuerit, qualis futurarum absentia in tenuioribus craniis, imo in maxime extenuatis, subinde apparet (*q*), sic ut cum aliis (*r*) merito concludere debeam, futurarum dehiscentiam minime inter certâ signa collectæ in cavo calvariæ aquæ esse numerandam, & errasse illos, qui inter alia hoc etiam signum, tanquam certum, memorarunt (*s*).

Quam,

(*q*) Conf. Observat. Anatom. Patholog. lib. 3. pag. 109.

(*r*) Videatur Gaudeli Differt. de hydrocephalo, in Thesauro Dissertationum &c. vol. 2. pag. 341. 342. qui varia exempla, huc referenda, collegit.

(*s*) Sauvages Nosologia Methodica. Tom. 2. p. 496.

Quam primo loco, hoc in capite, descripsi, calvaria magnitudine non solum, sed & crassitie notabilis erat, & tamen distentionem illam cranii sine dubio causæ internæ, aquæ collectioni ut videtur, esse adscribendam, quæ in vivo hominē observata sunt, satis probant. Reidlinus in calvaria hominis, qui viginti quatuor annos hydrocephalo laboraverat, non tantum magnitudinem enormem miratus est (videtur enim circumferentiam habuisse triginta trium pollicum rhenolandicorum (t), dum cranium, Tab. IV. delineatum, circumferentiam tantum habuit viginti & sex pollicum), sed futuras tam arcte clausas conspexit, ut in quibusdam locis illarum vix vestigium quoddam notari potuerit, & cranium duplo crassius ubique repperit. Insignis autem aquæ collectio sic distenderat duos ventriculos cerebri, ut facillime quilibet duos pugnos admisisset, & cerebrum sic ad cranium adpresserat, ut nullibi digito transver-

fo

(t) Non quidem exacte determinat capitis magnitudinem, verum dicit, se, ubi circumferentiam exploravit, invenisse, hanc undecies longitudinem lineæ, quam adjecit, æquasse; linea autem hæc trium pollicum longitudinem habet, sed remota nondum erant integumenta.

so crassius extiterit. Mensuras quatuor cum dimidia replevit illa aquæ copia, quæ vase subtus posito excipi potuit. Pars cranii ferra resecta duas cum dimidia Augustanas continebat mensuras. Quinto ætatis mense, post usum unguenti, quod catarrhos, quibus vexatus erat infans, exsiccaret, caput increfcere cœpit, sic ut anno ætatis tertio maturitatem consuetam jam longe excesserit, quæ ab hoc tempore sensim majus incrementum sumfit, donec anno fere septimo increfcere desierit; tamdiu puer incessit, nec manuum usu destitutus fuit, at supervenit tum apoplexiæ insultus, qui eum sic debilitavit, ut ab eo tempore artuum usu omnino fere destitutus vixerit; decimo septimo anno visum perdidit, per aliquot ante mortem annos, per quinque vel sex hebdomadas alvum obstructam habuit, & tum quidem non nisi parum admodum fœcum excrevit; laxans statim convulsiones excitavit (u).

Videtur Fabricius Hildanus jam similem cranii mutationem vidisse, dicit enim (v), se anno 1611.

Hil-

(u) Ephem. nat. cur. Cent. 1 & 2. obs. 29. pag. 90. seq.

(v) Observat. Chirurg. Cent. 3. obs. 19.

Hildenæ in patria, & postea Dusseldorpiæ, juvenem, hydrocephalo laborantem, vidisse, cui, octodecim annos nato, caput monstrosum erat; rotunditas enim capitis pedes duos geometricos & pollices decem continebat, altitudo capitis ejusdem erat magnitudinis. *Cranium autem non membranofum, sed durum solidumque undique tactu persentiebatur.* Mente non adeo constabat, loquebatur tamen distincte; epilepsia vexabatur; caput tertio ætatis anno, cum ex morbo acuto curatus esset, accrescere inceperat. — Magnitudinem ergo insignem habuit hocce cranium, & non videtur fuisse extenuatum, verum an crassities fuerit adaucta, ex narratione Hildani non posse concludi videtur, licet hoc aliis visum fuerit (w). Sed alius memoriæ proditus legitur casus hydrocephali quadraginta & quinque annorum, qui vel solus sufficit ad probandam Albilianam nostramque opinionem, calvariam descriptam ex causa interna, ex aqua intus collecta, in enormem excrevisse magnitudinem, absque ut
ulla

(w) Insp. Christ. Ludwig de hydrope cerebri puerorum §. 4. quæ dissertatio recusa est in Cl. Baldingeri Sylloge Opusc. selecti argumenti medico-practici vol. 5. pag. 128.

ulla ossium extenuatio locum habuerit; innuo casum, quem Rosensteinii gener, Aurivillius, vidit, & exacte descripsit, ex cujus relatione hic tantum enarrabo ea, quæ scopo nostro inservire videntur (x).

Nullum ex materno utero vitium tulerat ægra; sed non diu post nativitatem caput faciemque mala scabies deturpaverat, quam ut depelleret mater, farinam adsperserat ligni putridi, a verminibus erosi. Circa sextum ætatis mensem caput coepit tumere, & continuo magis magisque intumuit, facie & reliquo corpore exigua admodum incrementa capiente, adeo ut in adulta etiam ætate illi gigantea magnitudo, huic puellæ septennis tenera statura fuerit. Lecto hinc per continuos annos adfixa, nec vertere se valuit, nec cibum ad os adferre, dextra manu semper impotens. Feliciter tamen, suis in cunis, morbillis, variolis, & febre intermittente defuncta est. Cibos fere sem-

(x) Descripsit hanc observationem Clar. Aurivillius in Dissertatione de Hydrocephalo interno annorum quadraginta quinque, quam edidit Upsaliæ 1763. Rarum autem hocce opusculum recensum est in Thesauro Dissertationum vol. 2. pag. 325.

semper bene appetiit; quoties erecta tenebatur, ructibus & sensu instantis vomitus vexabatur. Excretiones communes plerumque rite processerunt, sexui proprias a pubera ætate regulariter habuit, parciore tamen. Sic quadraginta annorum ætatem adsecuta, sensibus externis semper valuit, & rationis usu aliquo erat gavisa. Fatuæ autem speciem perpetuo exhibuerat. Miseram vitam subita mors abruptit. Caput enorme erat. Fronti subjecta facies, collum, thorax, artus omnes ejus magnitudinis, quæ puerili ætati conveniat, & maxime difformes. — Intra cerebrum maxima continebatur aquæ copia, sic ut cerebrum dissectum vix lineâ crassius inveniretur. Ventriculorum, in quibus aqua delituerat, forma tota mutata erat. — Tantæ erat amplitudinis calvariæ portio superior fornicata, quæ consueta sectione proxime super oculorum foramina, summæque partes futurarum squamosarum, ab inferiori seu basi fuit sejuncta, ut aquæ novem libras ceperit, quum similes portiones ex calvariis hominum adultæ ætatis, & conspicuæ simul staturæ, libras vix capiant quatuor. Capacior erat multo omnem dimensionem ad syn-ciput & frontem, quam ad occiput. Latissima erat,

erat, qua ossis multiformis processus ossibus frontis & verticis se annectunt, inde sensim angustata ad occiput multum contrahebatur; frons erat protrusa valde ante oculorum cava, & non depressa, qua solet, acclivitate, sed altiori multum ductu ad synciput adsurgebat; latera minus, quam in adultis sanisque, compressa erant. Lacunar ipsum admodum supra ordinariam altitudinem eminebat, in suturæ coronalis medio altius aliquantum reliquo, ita tamen, ut per summæ longitudinis magnam partem eadem fere regnaret altitudo; cæterum ad sphæræ convexitatem undique accedebat, ut, quæ alias in ossibus verticis exstant, tubera non prehenderentur. — Crassitie a calvaria robustæ vix differebat, crassissima etiam illis in locis, ubi perfecta structura postulat. Tota vero futuris clausa erat, imo alicubi ossibus in unum consolidatis. Sutura coronalis integrum ambitum servabat, sed tota ossiculis referta, exiguis quidem ad latera & firmissime cohærentibus, majoribus autem ad synciput & laxius connexis, ut distincta ossa referrent. Verticis ossa, dimidia sua contactus parte, eademque priore in unum prorsus coaluerant, ut æquabilissimam tum intrinsecus
tum

rum extrinsecus exhiberent superficiem; reliquam & posteriorem partem sutura distinguebat laxa, denticulis facta exiguis, a cujus extremo superiori dextrorsum & retrorsum similis excurrerat futura, in ipso firmo osse finiens; lambdoïdea tota supererat, itidem ossiculis plena, admodum quidem exiguis in inferiore utrimque parte, qua ad squammosam accedit, a convexitate vero hujus futuræ duæ aliæ in verticis osse excurrabant, una utrimque, quarum quæ dextra erat, directione respondebat futuræ illi modo memoratæ a sagittali retrogradæ, ut his tribus futuris distinctum intercluderetur os, quatuor pollicum longitudine, exigua sua portione cum verticis osse dextro coalitum. Squammosas conglutinationes ossicula formabant minutissima, numerosissima.

Talis jam si casus extiterit, si ad tantam incrementum magnitudinem ex hydrocephalo calvaria potuerit, absque ut tamen crassities fuerit imminuta; si, ut ex casu Reidlini patuit, eodem in morbo & extendi, & duplo crassiora ossa fieri possint, quid impedit, quominus concludamus, idem & in nostro casu locum habuisse.

Exstant forte plura exempla, quæ ulterius hoc asser-

tum probant (*y*); observata certe ab aliis crania sunt magnitudinis maxime notandæ (*z*); at, cum vera causa latet, concludere solummodo licet, probabile esse, & illa ex causa interna dictam subiisse mutationem, præsertim cum ossa cranii maxima inventa leguntur cum aliis ossibus, quæ nil notatu dignum offerebant. Ruischius (*a*) gigantis, ut vocat, os syncipitis sinistrum adservavit, cujus dextrum in Musæo Ampl. Consulis Witsen (*b*) erat; quod tam prodigiosæ magnitudinis fuit, ut integro hominis capiti pro galea inservire potuerit, quod ansam dedit nonnullis dubitandi, an hominis, an vero quadrupedis majoris, esset os syncipitis. Sed esse humanum agnovit Ruischius, superaddit autem, libitinarium templi novi dixisse, sese illud inter alia ossa effodisse, non adeo curiosa, ut adservaret. C A-

(*y*) Legi certe merentur, quæ circa mutationes cranii, quoad magnitudinem, crassitiem, in fatuis, melancholicis aliisque, observavit Greding in Ludwigi Adversar. Medico-Pract. vol. 2. pag. 451. seq. vol. 3. pag. 591. seq. & Vermischte Medicinische und chirurgische Schriften von J. E. Greding, herausgegeben von K. W. Greding. Altenburg. 1781. pag. 145. seq. pag. 218.

(*z*) Conf. Lachmund Oryctograph. Hildesheim. pag. 68.

(*a*) Catalog. rarior. pag. 153.

(*b*) Insp. etiam Philosoph. Transact. vol. 41. part. 1. pag. 303. Tab. 1 & 2.

C A P U T Q U I N T U M.

*De sinu satis profundo , in utroque osse
verticis observato.*

Cujusque morbi tanta magnitudo est, quantum a naturali statu recedit, quantum vero recedat, is solus novit, qui naturalem habitum adamum tenuerit, ut merito dixit Galenus (a); requisita itaque actionum vitalium, naturalium & animalium exercendarum qui ignorat, vitæ & sanitatis causas qui nescit, illum morbos, id est illarum defectum, cognoscere non posse, jure sane summo professus est Boerhavius (b); anatomes ergo, quæ partium, quotquot in humano corpore dantur, situm, nexum, formam, fabricam, docet, physiologiæ, quæ earundem functiones explicat, utilitatem in facienda medicina & chirurgia insignem esse, quis sanæ mentis negaverit? Sed & præternaturalem hujus illiusve partis statum, si liceat,

(a) De method. medendi ad Glauconem lib. 1. cap. 1.

(b) Aphor. de cognoscendis & curandis morbis §. 2.

ceat, cognovisse, tantum sæpe præbet commodum, ut, si latuisset, periculis non raro expositi fuissent ægri, dolentque ea propter sæpe medentes, ad tales semet vocari, qui ea, quæ præcesserunt, enarrare nequeunt, adeoque lucem hac in parte adferre nullam possunt. Vix aliud luculentius adduci posse exemplum videtur, quam illud, quos notavit Platnerus (c). Huic quippe accidit, ut ad hominem evocaretur, qui, ex tertia ædium contiguatione delapsus, ab initio sine sensu quasi dormiens erat. Quia conjectura erat, caput offensum esse, Chirurgus, capillos deradens, monstravit profundiorē & majoris ambitus sinum, & depressam calvariam. Dum miratur Platnerus, cum super eam collisam vexatamque non esse, homo expergefactus & incisuram metuens dixit, nihil ibi subesse alieni, sibi a teneris hunc sinum fuisse.

Concludit inde Platnerus, *ῥαδον*, id est, os, sine fractura in junioribus depressum, sæpe sine incommodo relinqui. Hoc vero an ex illo exemplo statui possit, dubium mihi reddit cranium ju-

nior-

(c) Institut. Chirurg. §. 556. in nota pag. 301.

nioris hominis (*d*), in cujus osse verticis utroque notabilis observatur depressio, si ad superficiem externam calvariae adtendimus, absque ut tamen intra cerebri conceptaculum, in uno aut altero latere, os vel minimum protuberet.

Junioris, adulti tamen, hominis hoc cranium esse, abunde probat totus habitus, confirmat alveolorum, qui ferme omnes adhuc integri sunt, praesentia. Sutura sagittalis ad nares usque procurrit (*e*). Processus styloides admodum magni existunt. In partibus lateralibus foraminum oculorum, ubi ossa jugalia accedunt ad partes priores processuum lateralium ossis multiformis, tanta datur tenuitas, ut ossa ferme hiant. Superficies ossium verticis, ubique locorum, etiam ubi depressiones sunt, eandem habet æquabilitatem, & nullibi arrosa est. In verticis osse dextro depressio (*f*) duos pollices longitudine superat, ab anteriore sesqui pollicem, a posteriore ferme duos, lata; margines sunt æquabiles, rotunduli. Depressio in eodem osse sinistri lateris (*g*) minor est, sesqui polli-

(*d*) Tab VII. Fig. 2.

(*e*) Conf. Observat. Anatom. Patholog. lib 3. pag. III.

(*f*) Tab. VII. Fig. 2. d.d.d.d. (*g*) Tab. VII. Fig. 2. f.f.f.f.g.

pollicem longa latitudinem eandem habet, est autem hoc in latere finus profundior. In dextro latere superficies ossis, medio in sinu (*h*), aliquomodo assurgit, sic ut media hæcce pars a margine, totum finum a reliquo osse separante, distinguatur per foveam, quæ partem illam undique ambit.

In cranio, crasso admodum, viri robustissimi similem depressionem satis profundam vidi, in nexu ossium verticis inter se, versus partem posteriorem capitis, non longe a futura lambdiformi, sic ut inter lineam, ab uno latere in alterum ductam, & ossa verticis medio depressionis loco insignis adesset distantia.

Undenam tales depressiones fuerint ortæ, inquirere non juvat, non nisi hypotheses, quæ plus damni, quam emolumenti, in medicina adferunt, & plures erroribus ansam dederunt, essent condendæ; sufficiat cranium descripsisse, delineasse.

(*h*) Tab. VII. Fig. 2. c.



C A P U T S E X T U M.

De musculis nonnullis, qui varius occurrunt.

In descriptione omnium, quotquot in humano corpore dantur, musculorum, ante duos circiter annos data, de iis tantummodo motus instrumentis mentionem esse faciendam censui, quæ constanter adesse solent, quemadmodum varietates, in ortu atque insertione sæpius observatas, non attigi (*a*); attamen, cum natura in musculis æque ac in vasis (*b*), aliisque partibus (*c*), sæpius ludit, aliter esse non potuit, quin in componenda illa descriptione occurrere mihi debuerint tales, qui varius deteguntur, & quos illi inferere a scopo plane erat alienum; hos autem cum annotaverim, illorum enumerationem, atque brevem histo-

(*a*) Conferatur Præfatio, quam Descriptioni musculorum hominis præmissi. pag. 4.

(*b*) Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 1. pag. 78. not. c. pag. 82. Lib. 2. pag. 126. Lib. 3. pag. 33. Lib. 4. pag. 91.

(*c*) Ibid. Lib. 2. pag. 64. not. f. pag. 125. 131. Lib. 4. pag. 62. not. r. 124. &c.

historiam hoc capite tradam, quæ instar appendicis ad dictum librum considerari, & sensim plenior reddi poterit, si addant alii tales, quos vel observarunt ipsi, vel ab aliis visos suis in adversariis annotarunt; sine dubio enim a nonnullis autoribus, quorum scripta non consului, alii eique forte rariores musculi fuere visi, & numerus talium, quales nunc describo, certo certius multo major erit, quam qui hoc capite traditur, etiamsi aberrantes fibras non statim pro novo musculo, ut multi fecerunt, esse habendas, censeam.

Anomalous in facie.

Hic eidem offi, a quo incipiebat, inferebatur. Ab osse maxillari superiori circa summam partem fossulæ canini oriebatur, desinebatque ad locum, qui est paulo infra ortum Levatoris labii superioris: a primo tendinosus, angustus, tenuis, dein carneus, latior, crassior, a medio rursus se angustabat, extenuabat, & in fine tendineus erat. Varietates hujus nonnullæ subinde visæ sunt (d).

Gra-

(d) Albini Hist. Muscul. pag. 167. Santorini Observat. Anatom. Tab. I. f. g.

Gracillimus oculi.

Rarus, gracillimus, comes Obliqui superioris oculi, cum eodem enascebatur, sed juxta orbiculum in tenuitatem se dilatans, evanescebat in lubricam, laxamque, membranam, quæ tendinem Obliqui complectitur (*e*).

Stylopharyngæus alter.

Duplicem in latere dextro adulti vidit Stylopharyngeum Clar. Boehmer. Aderat Stylopharyngæus naturali situ atque directione. Styloglossus vero in principio in duos, a se invicem distinctos, abibat fasciculos, quorum unus radici linguæ inferebatur, alter vero supra priorem ad latus pharyngis oblique descendebat (*f*).

Cephalopharyngæus.

Ortus a basi cranii juxta latus pharyngis, demittens se sub ejus Constrictore superiore, se ad-
jun-

(*e*) Albini Hist. Muscul. pag. 176.

(*f*) Instit. Osteolog. pag. 117. Observat. Anatom. rar. fasc. I. præfat. pag. 17.

jungebat parti posteriori Stylopharyngæi, cum eo definens (g). Ex acuto sensim plenior & latior. Tendineus primum (h), ubi sese adjuncturus erat, inde carneus (i), & extenuatus. Posset haberi pro parte, Stylopharyngæo adjuncta.

Aliquoties se Cephalopharyngæum observasse, Clar. Anates in Academia Ultrajectina Professor Luchtmans mecum communicavit. In cadavere foeminæ, ab Ipso anno 1771. dissecto, musculus talis in utroque latere exsurgebat a basi cranii, a latere externo canalis petrosi, inde descendebat secundum lateralem pharyngis partem, simulque retrorsum eundo, sese flectebat ad posteriorem pharyngis partem, accumbens Constrictori superiori, medioque, a quibus omni fere ex parte erat sejunctus, ubi vero ad inferiorem Constrictorem pervenerat, fibras suas radiorum ad instar diffundebat, sic ut superiores arcuatim adscenderent, subsequentes ex transverso irent, reliquæ descenderent, & eo rectius, quo laterali musculi termino essent propiores.

(g) Albini Annotat. Acad. Lib. 4. cap. 4. pag. 26.

(h) Id. ibid. Tab. V. Fig. 5. a.

(i) Id. ibid. Tab. V. Fig. 5. b.

res. Qui vero lateris dextri erat, Cephalopharyngæus, in eo discrepabat ab illo sinistri, quod eodem multo erat crassior tumidiorque, quod etiam ab origine sua ad viciniam Constrictoris inferioris usque in binos quasi musculos graciliores erat fissus, quorum alter aliquamdiu manebat tendineus, alter mox ab origine carneus erat; qui sinistri lateris erat, Cephalopharyngæus ab origine tenuis admodum ac tendineus, sensim evadebat carneus, ventreque gracillimo ad Pharyngis posteriora progressus, dextri adinstar, fibris diffusis, sparsisque definebat.

Similem Cephalopharyngæum observavit anno 1778. Duos autem anno 1781. in cadavere masculino, sed in sinistro tantum latere pharyngis, vidit. Primus mox ante foramen interruptum incipiebat, & ad pharyngem pergebat. Alter, ante canalem petrosam exsurgens, ad superiorem pharyngis partem ibat.

Thoracicus.

Notum, quandoque Rectum abdominis musculum per pectus ad summam sterni partem continu-

nuari (*k*), aſt in corpore viri robuſtiſſimi muſculum in pectore peculiarem vidit Kaau Boerhaave, enatum ſupra Rectum, atque inde ſupremum pectus verſus tendentem, at vero ab eo plane diſtinctum.

Pectoralis muſculus uterque erat validiſſimus, atque ex utroque ſterni latere ortus, relinquebat hoc os latum, planum, liberum, neque fibræ ſe invicem in eo attingebant, multo minus decuſſabant.

Ad latus ſiniſtrum, juxta ortum muſculi Pectoralis ex ſterno & pone illum, decurrebat, per totam offis pectoris longitudinem, muſculus oblongus (*l*), pollicem latus, craſſus; carneus, infra

(*k*) Conf. Albinuſi Hiſt. Muſcul. Lib. 3. cap. 77. Weitbrecht in Comment. Petropol. Tom. 2. pag. 259. Kaau Boerhaave Nov. Comment. Petropol. Tom. 2. pag. 257. ſeq. Muſculi Recti abdominis continuationem, ſimilem illi, quam deſcripſit Clar. Albinus lib. cit. pag. 291., ſeſe vidiffe in utroque latere thoracis in cadavere, a Clar. Snip diſſecto, in humaniſſimis litteris Clariſſimus Athenæi Amſtelædamenſis Profeſſor, amiciſſimus Bonn, mecum communicavit. Bis huncce Rectum ad ſecundam uſque coſtam extenſum obſervavit Cl. Portal. Anatom. Hiſtor. & Pratique par M. Lieutaud, augmentée par M. Portal. Tom. I. pag. 256. in nota. Juppin in Journ. de Medecine. Tom. 39. pag. 312.

(*l*) Nov. Comment. Petropol. Tom. 2. pag. 269. ſeq. Tab. XI. Fig. 2. *α. β. γ. δ.*

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& supra tendineus & tenuis, inferne fissus. Oriebatur quippe duplici principio, lato sed tenui, tendineo, externo majori, interno minori, quod utrimque cōiens musculi corpus carnosum constitutebat. Tendo exterior (*m*) longior, planus, oriebatur tenui & lato initio, a superiori exteriori parte cartilaginis costæ septimæ, illi loco proximus, quo hæc cum infimo sinu laterali sterni articulatur, pone principia tendinea fibrarum, quæ, ex eadem cartilagine ortæ, quandoque fasciculum distinctum ad muscolum Pectoralem mittunt. Tendo interior (*n*), minor, itidem tenuis, oriebatur rotundiori & magis tereti initio ex ipsa sterni parte infima, media, laterali sinistra, proxime articulationi costæ septimæ cum sterno, supra ejusdem cartilaginem mucronatam. Ambō tendines ad se invicem accedebant, deinde confluebant, carnei fiebant (*o*), atque muscolum constituebant, qui crassus, planus, oblongus, fere rectus (*p*), juxta exortum musculi Pectoralis supremum sternum versus adscendebat, a latere ejusdem

(*m*) Ibid. Tab. XI. Fig. 2. *a*. (*o*) Ibid. Tab. XI. Fig. 2. *γ*.

(*n*) Ibid. Tab. XI. Fig. 2. *β*. (*p*) Ibid. Tab. XI. Fig. 2. *δ*.

dem externo leniter incurvus. Parte superiore leniter inclinabat os pectoris versus, atque, in tendinem æque latum extenuatus (*q*), inferebatur parti superiori, dimidiæ & laterali sinistrae ossis (*r*), quod in sterno supremo triangulare vocant, infra initium Sternomastoidei sinistri.

In alio cadavere aliam longe faciem musculi talis vidit (*s*). Eo in loco, ubi ad quintæ costæ cartilaginem Pectoralis dexter adhæret, fibrarum muscularium fasciculi originem sumserunt. Erant duo, qui ex communi tendinoso principio, quod quintuplex erat, proveniebant (*t*). Primum oriebatur ex sterno juxta insertionem cartilaginis costæ quintæ (*u*); secundum exterius juxta insertionem cartilaginis costæ sextæ (*v*); tertium juxta insertionem cartilaginis costæ septimæ (*w*); quartum ab inferiore parte cartilaginis hujus costæ infra articulationem cum sterno (*x*); quintum ab aponeurosi musculi Obliqui externi abdominis (*y*). Hi fasciculi progredientes omnes, firmiter invicem te-

ne-

- | | |
|---|---|
| (<i>q</i>) Ibid. Tab. XI. Fig. 2. <i>a. e.</i> | (<i>r</i>) Ibid. Tab. XI. Fig. 2. <i>e.</i> |
| (<i>s</i>) Nov. Comment. Petropol. Tom. 2. pag. 271. seq. Tab. XII. | |
| (<i>t</i>) Ibid. Tab. XII. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. | |
| (<i>u</i>) Ibid. Tab. XII. A. | (<i>x</i>) Ibid. Tab. XII. D. E. F. |
| (<i>v</i>) Ibid. Tab. XII. B. | (<i>y</i>) Ibid. Tab. XII. D. G. |
| (<i>w</i>) Ibid. Tab. XII. C. | |

nebant, quarti autem fibræ, a se recedentes, fissuram ovalem (z) relinquebant, post eam denue confluentes. Ex omnibus musculus producebatur planus (a); ad sternum progressus, qui in duplicem secedebat (b). Superior seu minor distinguebatur in fasciculos majores tres carneos (c); tendineos (d), confluentes in tendinem unicum, plano rotundum (e), qui in tres fidebatur caudas (f); harum minima (g), major & latior (h), sterno inferebantur; maxima (i) adscendebat ad latus musculi Pectoralis sub tendine musculi inferioris, seu majoris (k); ex eodem emergebat (l), seseque applicabat ad tendinem Sternomastoidei (m), & cum eo confluebat (n). — Inferior seu major (o) carne sua oblique nudus sub minori emergebat (p); pars superior, contracta (q), abibat in tendinem communem (r),

(z) Ibid. Tab. XII. K.

(a) Ibid. L. F. M. H.

(b) Ibid. N—Z. & a—o.

(c) Ibid. N. O. P.

(d) Ibid. Q. R. S.

(e) Ibid. T.

(f) Ibid. U. V. W.

(g) Ibid. U.

(h) Ibid. V.

(i) Ibid. W. X. Y. Z.

(k) Ibid. f. g.

(l) Ibid. X.

(m) Ibid. Y.

(n) Ibid. Z. 4.

(o) Ibid. a. b. c. d. e. & c.

(p) Ibid. a. b.

(q) Ibid. b. c.

(r) Ibid. d.

cui a latere interno tendo distinctus (*s*) accedebat, qui deinde in unum (*t*) confluebat, atque supra priorem tendinem (*u*) extrorsum flectebatur (*v*), ibidemque jungebatur cum tendine Sternomastoidei, diu in tenues fasciculos distinctus (*w*), tandem plane confluens (*x*). A latere autem interno reflexus (*y*) cum tendine Sternomastoidei abibat in lunulam, cujus cornu superius minus, sed latius, iterum fissum, inferius integrum, ambo inferebantur sterno sub initiis fibrarum muscoli Pectoralis sinistri (*z*). — In latere sinistro musculus parvus singularis aderat (*a*); hic, supra Pectoralem decurrens, tendineo principio, continuo fasciculo alterius musculi (*b*), producebatur ex suprema parte portionis tendineæ, ex costa septima tendentis ad Pectoralem (*c*), quæ cum aponeurosi musculi Obliqui externi (*d*) cohærebat: contrahebatur in duos tendines laterales (*e*), qui

(*s*) Ibid. e.

(*t*) Ibid. f.

(*u*) Ibid. W. X.

(*v*) Ibid. g.

(*w*) Ibid. h.

(*x*) Ibid. i.

(*y*) Ibid. l.

(*z*) Ibid. m. n. o.

(*a*) Ibid. a—μ.

(*b*) Ibid. A.

(*c*) Ibid. β. γ.

(*d*) Ibid. 17.

(*e*) Ibid. δ. ε.

distincti coëuntes (*f*) abibant in carnem rotundam, sensim latiore (*g*) ad mediam suæ longitudinis, unde planior extenuabatur iterum in tendinem (*h*); qui fibris dispersis inferebatur membranæ, musculum Pectoralem investienti, vel cum ejusdem fibris disperebat (*i*).

Cel. Hallerus musculum, non constantem, vidit, qui a costa quinta in sternum abibat (*k*); & talein Wilde etiam observavit, sed tendine suo ad Sternomastoïdeum usque tendentem (*l*).

Detexit Clar. Bonn, ut mecum communicavit, in robusto Æthiope musculum quemdam, quem Thoracicum posse dici censuit, ortum ducentem a cartilagine costæ tertiæ, tendineum, atque costæ sextæ prope ejus cartilagineum insertum.

Subclavius alter.

Hic in dextro cadaveris foeminini latere visus est. Prior ad connexionem scapulæ cum processu coracoïdeo incipiebat, totique inferiori claviculæ extre-

(*f*) Ibid. Tab. XII. ζ. η.

(*h*) Ibid. ι.

(*g*) Ibid. θ.

(*i*) Ibid. κ. λ. μ.

(*k*) Elem. Physiol. Tom. 3. pag. 72. Fasc. Anatom. 6. Tab. 1. N.

(*l*) Comment. Petropol. Tom. 12. pag. 320. Tab. 8. Fig. 5.

extremitati adhærens, superiori costæ primæ parti inferebatur. Alter, a priori distinctus, ab acromio principium ducebat, & initio oblique, posteaque transversim progrediens, cum illo rursus jungebatur, circa finem vero iterum dehiscens, ad inferiorem ejusdem costæ descendebat partem (*m*). Vidit Hallerus accessorium tendinem, super carnem dispersum, habuisse Subclavium a processus coracoïdei parte superiore (*n*). Cum Albino (*o*) ortum hujus musculi non in scapula, sed in costa prima, statuendum esse censui, insertionem vero in inferiore parte claviculæ (*p*), licet aliquando etiam processui coracoïdeo extremo suo adhæreat (*q*).

Curvator Coccygis.

In tribus hunc invenit Albinus. Ab utroque latere musculus parvus erat; oblongus, angustus, tenuis, majorem partem tendineus, gemino capite

(*m*) Boehmer Observat. rar. fasc. 1. Præfat. pag. 9.

(*n*) Alb. Halleri Not. in H. Boerhaave Prælect. Acad. in proprias Instit. Medic. Tom. 5. part. 1. pag. 95. not. d.

(*o*) Hist. Muscul. pag. 270. Tab. Muscul. 17. fig. 20. a. b.

(*p*) Descript. Muscul. hom. pag. 138.

(*q*) Albin. Hist. Muscul. pag. 271.

pite incipiebat, altero ab interiore & eadem inferiore & laterali parte corporis imi ossis sacri; altero, quod in alio bifidum, ab interiore eademque laterali coccygis primi; descendens tribus extremis definebat ad eandem partem coccygis ossiculi secundi, tertii, quarti, extremo insigniore, tendineo, quo dexter cum sinistro conjunctus erat (*r*).

Musculus Vesicæ.

Perraro hunc vidit Idem Albinus. Oriebatur ab interiore parte ossis pubis, loco, inter ima synchondrosis finitimamque superiorem foraminis magni partem, fere medio, juxta internam partem ortus Levatoris ani (*s*). Inde flectebat se circum vesicæ latus, mox supra prostaticam, latescens sensim (*t*). Ad postremum valde extenuatus, continuabat se vesicæ fibris, vel in eas potius abibat (*u*). Hunc musculum fortasse eundem esse putat, qui olim visus ad prostaticam pertinere, Compressor Prostaticæ dictus, quem sæpe similem de-

(*r*) Albin. Hist. Muscul. pag. 336.

(*s*) Id. Tab. Muscul. 12. Fig. 41. 2.

(*t*) Id. Ibid. b.

defleſcenti a Levatore ani portioni, aliquando plane diſtinctum ab eo vidit, & proxime ſupra priorem ejus partem, orientem ab interiore offis pubis, principio tendineo, eoque tenui & anguſto; incurvo ductu retrorſum incedens, compleſtebatur proſtatam, inter quam rectumque inteſtinum aliquando viſus eſt per inferiora proſtatæ evanescere tenuitate magna, aliquando pari ſui continuari (v).

Interspinales cervicis supernumerarii.

Interspinales cervicis quinque numero eſſe ſolent, interjecti ſpinis colli vertebrarum inferiorum ſex, ut alibi dixi (w). Supernumerari quandoque ſunt. Vidit Cl. Albinus unum a ſpina ima colli ad quartam pertinentem; alium a quarta ad ſextam. In aliis ab altero latere unum, modo a ſpina ſecunda, modo a ligamento cervicis circa eam, oriundum, pertinentemque ad ſextam; ab altero & eum, qui deſcriptus eſt, ſed gracilior

(u) Albin. Tab. Muscul. 12. Fig. 41. c. c.

(v) Id. Hiſt. Muscul. pag. 337.

(w) Deſcript. Muscul. Hom. pag. 202. 203.

rem & præterea alium, a cornu tertiæ ad sextæ (x). Vidit Cowper rotundum, tenuem & longum, musculum, orientem a processu spinoso vertebræ colli sextæ, & definentem ad similem processum vertebræ secundæ colli; sed in omnibus fere subjectis eundem abesse, fatetur (y). Similem in alio vidit, illumque Superspinalem colli dixit (z).

Rectus capitis posticus major alter.

Rectum capitis posticum majorem, inter spinam sextæ colli vertebræ & inferiorem ossis occipitis partem, esse medium descriptio data demonstravit (a). Ab externo hujus latere incedentem alterum, longiorem & exiliorem, in paucis observavit Albinus (b).

Singularis in collo.

Hic binis capitibus, cum Recto capitis interno majore, ortus a processibus transversis secundæ & ter-

(x) Albin. Hist. Muscul. pag. 384.

(y) Myotom. reform. Tab. 44. Fig. 1. O. O.

(z) Id. Ibid. Tab. 46. H.

(a) Descript. Muscul. Hom. pag. 203.

(b) Hist. Muscul. pag. 385.

tertiæ vertebræ a dorso, pertinebat ad extremum lunatum marginem transversæ quintæ; erant capita illis Recti similia, confluebantque in musculus gracilem, sensimque graciliorem, abeuntem in finem tenue & tendineum. Similis in alio adfuit, sed uno capite oriens a cauda Scalenii prioris, quæ inserta processui transversæ tertię a dorso; ex acuto crassiore & se findente in caudas duas graciles, quarum prima brevior, insertaque imo extremo tuberculi prioris processus transversæ quintæ a dorso; secunda longior & insignior, ad atlantem cum cauda Scalenii medii pertinens, seseque ad postremum cum interno latere illius conjungens (c).

Rectus lateralis capitis alter.

Aliquando loco unius Recti lateralis capitis duo inveniuntur, altero & eo insigniore, procedente a processu transversæ atlantis; altero ab ipso corpore vertebræ, juxta processum illum (d).

Supinator brevis alter.

In dextro latere mulieris robustioris hunc duplici-

(c) Albin. Hist. Muscul. 410.

(d) Id. Ibid. pag. 415.

plicem sese vidisse, scripsit Clar. Bonn. Uterque radio inferebatur.

Extensor proprius digiti medii manus.

Talem Clar. Albinus, nomine Extensoris brevis digitorum manus, descripsit (e). Oriebatur ex canale illo, per quem se a cubito ad manum tendines Extensoris communis digitorum demittunt, perque manus dorsum porrectus, tendinem suum (f) tendini Extensoris communis (g) juxta principium digiti medii a parte indicis adjungebat. Exilis satis latus, & ex angusto sensim aliquantum plenior & latior, dein rursus tenuior & angustior; ventre longo, carne pallida, tendine tenui, angusto, longo. Similem in alio in utraque manu vidit, qui tendine ad postremum extenuato, exilique pertinebat ad indicis principium, sub cujus tendinibus extendentium musculorum, in membranis, quæ sunt circa articulum indicis cum metacarpo, evanescebat, extrema parte in membraneam tenuitatem insigniter dilatata.

Ad

(e) Annotat. Acad. lib. 4. cap. 6. pag. 28. Tab. V. Fig. 3. a. b.

(f) Id. Ibid. Tab. V. Fig. 3. b.

(g) Id. Ibid. Tab. V. Fig. 3. c.

Ad solum digitum medium pertinentem talem musculum, & ea propter a me Extensorem proprium digiti medii manus dictum, bis haecenus observavi. In primo casu, ex sinu in inferiore parte radii, per quem, una cum ligamento quodam, canalem formantem, tendines Extensoris communis digitorum decurrunt, lato admodum, tendineo, principio enascebatur; mox carneus ventrem formabat insignem, ossibus carpi ossique metacarpi digiti medii incumbentem, & juxta idem descendentem, ubi pervenerat ad inferiorem dicti ossis partem, sese parum contrahens in tenuissimum tendinem, a latere digiti annularis, sed in latiore aponeurosem in latere opposito, definebat. Aponeurosis hæc, articulum ossis metacarpi, cum suo digito prætergressa, confluebat cum tendine Extensoris communis (*h*). In altero casu juxta posteriorem partem Indicatoris (*i*) situs, ab iisdem, ac ille, partibus originem trahebat; tendo ipsius cum tendine Indicatoris & cum Extensore digitorum communi (*k*), sub ligamento manus ar-

mil-

(*h*) Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 4. pag. 41.

(*i*) Descript. Muscul. Hom. pag. 251.

(*k*) Ibid. pag. 240.

millari exteriore, decurrebat, comes tendini ejus, digitum medium petenti, sed totus ab eo separatus, ad nexum ossis metacarpi digiti medii cum primi ordinis ossiculo, & a latere digiti annularis in aponeurosem Extensoris communis evanescebat, sensim magis magisque extenuatus. In hoc casu in utroque cubito detegebatur; in altero tantum in dextro latere.

Extensorem proprium digiti indicis in subiecto quodam robusto duos tendines habuisse, quorum alter, novus nempe, digito medio inferebatur, notat Petsche (1).

Subcruralis.

Hic, in priore parte ossis femoris inventus, ad membranam, quæ articulum genu continet, pertinebat. Oriebatur a femore, infra longitudinem ejus mediam (*m*), latescensque exhibat in duas caudas (*n*), quæ divergentes, inque tenuem tendinem versæ (*o*), se innectebant illi membranæ,
ab

(1) Syllog. Observat. Anatom. select. art. 28. in Halleri Collect. Dissert. Anatom. Tom. 6. pag. 771.

(*m*) Albin. Annot. Acad. Lib. 4. cap. 5. pag. 27. Tab. V. a.

(*n*) Id. Ibid. Tab. V. Fig. 4. b. b.

(*o*) Id. Ibid. Tab. V. Fig. 4. c. c.

ab utroque patellæ latere. Venter non continuus erat, sed in fasciculos, tanquam in plura capita, divisus. In aliis alio modo conformatus fuit. Dubitat autem Clar. Albinus, an ad superincumbentem Cruralem pertineat, a quo separatus veluti aberret.

Descripsit talem etiam musculum Clar. Huber. Postquam removerat Vastum utrumque musculum cum Crurali, qui pro more vix infra dimidiam femoris partem ex osse suo egrediebatur, vere carneas offerebat femur antè fibras, distinctas, paulo infra Cruralem, sat lata, tenui tamen expansione ex tertia ossis parte, quæ genu proxima est, prodeuntes, sine miscela omni cum fibris aliis vicinis: principio pollicis unius semis lato, ex ipso osse, seu ex perioftio, exhibant eæ, & descendendo externam potius, quam exquisitè mediam, ossis faciem obtegebant, sicque latitudinem, qua oriebantur, hoc tamen in fibrarum decursu servabant, quod exteriores extimam, fereque posticam versùs inclinarentur ossis partem, intimæ vero recta descenderent. Accedentes mox prope condylosas femoris eminentias, in duos dehiscabant fasciculos, cum hiatu inter eos celluloso,

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quo factum, ut interior eorum mediæ supremæque immitteretur patellæ, id est, principio ejus tendinoso, membranaceo, exterior vero extimam ac vix paululum posticam versus condyli lateris sui properaret partem supremam. Tenuis cæterum erat sua structura musculus, ejusque fibris muscularibus pinguedo interspersa; tenuem itidem capsulam articulare genu, bursam ab aliis dictam, ubi recedit a femore, in tubera seu articulares condylos mox degeneraturo, potius adibat, in qua totus absorbatur, quam ipsum condylum osseum, aut patellam (p). Postea in fœtu similem musculum vidit. Remotis, inquit, musculis, qui crus antè obtegunt, omnibus, integro servato eorum, quo patella regitur, confluxu, in denudato femore inferius ac antè eadem offerebatur tenuis portio, carneo-fibrosa, vere muscularis, os infimum proxime obtegens. Ex angustioribus fibris in latiore prope expansionem divergebat musculus, non vero patellam adibat, sed adsitæ mox tenui membranæ illi, qua summa patella cum tuberibus articulariis femoris connectitur, & articulare

cap-

capsam efformare adjuvat, immittebatur omnis (q). In aliis insuper eundem deprehendit, sic etiam ut concludat, constantem esse ejus præsentiam atque usum (r); relaxatam quippe capsam tendere atque attrahere, secundum binarum insertionum directionem, vel actioni musculorum, genu moventium, eandem accommodare valere, ipsi videtur (s).

Psoas tertius.

Præter magnum, parvumque, Psoam, tertium, illumque minimum, observavit Winslow, inter parvum vertebraeque situm, & iisdem partibus abhærentem (t).

(q) Aët. Helvet. vol. 3. pag. 253. 254.

(r) Progr. Sift. animadvers. nonnullas anatomicas art. 7. in Thesaur. Differt. vol. 2. pag. 250.

(s) Aët. Helvet. vol. 3. pag. 250. 251.

(t) Exposit. Anatom. de la structure du corps humain Tom. 2. pag. 146. Edit. Paris. 1766.



CAPUT SEPTIMUM.

*De tumore polypoſo, uteri, cavum penitus opplente,
& præternaturali viſcerum abdominalium, ex hy-
drope peſtoris, ſitu. De ductu thoracico, cum
vena ſine pari communicante, hujusque venæ
decuſſu ſingulari.*

Vix cadavera, hoc illove morbo defunctorum, ſecari, quin viſcera, thoracis cavo incluſa, vitio quodam laborantia, conſpiciantur, ſæpius dictum eſt (a). Confirmavit hoc etiam illud, cujus ſectionem ante biennium inſtitui, quodque & alia memoratu digna exhibuit.

Dexter pulmo pro parte cum pleura erat concretus, ſic tamen, ut ſeparari potuerit; in ſiniſtro autem latere adeo firmiter & pleura & pulmo confluerant, ut partes a ſe invicem diſtinguere, multo minus nexum ſolvere, non liceret (b). Cor
cru-

(a) Conf. Obſervat. Anatom. Pathol. Lib. 1. pag. 9. 25. 42. 44. 45. 46.

(b) Ibid. Lib. 1. pag. 9. in not. pag. 42. not. g. g. pag. 44. ſeq. Lib. 3. pag. 83. not. c.

crusta purulenta erat obductum (c), & intra pericardium insignis collecta erat aquæ copia, qualis præsertim capacitatem pectoris dextram opplebat, sic ut in hoc latere depressum & versus abdominis cavum convexum quodammodo esset diaphragma. Hac de causa abdominalia viscera naturalem reliquerant sedem, & multo dimissiores occupabant locum. Hepar, intra thoracis marginem contineri solitum, totum quantum infra eundem descenderat. Ventriculi, præter modum expansi, fundus infra umbilicum sese offerebat, immo locum, inter umbilicum & ossa pubis medium, occupabat, unde & duodeni situs turbari debuit, reliquorumque intestinorum, præcipue coli, decursus mutari.

Uterus diverso sensu a statu naturali recesserat. Reliquerat quippe mediam pelvem, fundo suo descenderat, & versus latus sinistrum multum inclinabat, huic ligamentum sinistrum brevissimum, dextrum longissimum erat. Per pseudomembranas cum partibus vicinis sic cohærebat matrix, ut eandem loco movere non liceret, partes ipsius variæ,
ova-

(c) Insp. Obs. Anat. Pathol. Lib. 3. pag. 83. not. c. Lib. 4. pag. 109.

ovaria, tubæ, tali modo inter se & cum utero connectebantur, ut præternaturales hasce concrectiones solvere non liceret: aperturæ in tubis Fallopiæ detegebantur nullæ, & ab uteri etiam cavo aërem non admittebant. Uterus ab anteriore & posteriore non erat compressus, sed tumidus multumque expansus; orificium, sat amplum, intra laxam hiabat vaginam.

Sectione ab orificio per cervicem & uteri corpus instituta, matricis superficies interna glaberrima quidem erat, sed formæ cavi non, ut solet, triangularis, verum ovata deprehendebatur. Intra illud dependebat tumor, glabram, sed non ubique æque æquabilem, monstrans superficiem, compressioni quodammodo cedens, ovatus, parte sua inferiore paulo magis contractus, & in apicem quodammodo desinens, qui cervicem intraverat, per eandem vero, utpote non admodum laxatam, erat compressus. Tumor hic cohærebat ope pedunculi cum interna superficie matricis non longe a loco, ubi sinistra tuba sese aperire solet. Substantia hujus tumoris mollis erat, nec mirum, intra eandem enim continebatur vesicula, nigricante humore plena, & supra hanc, satis magnam, duæ aliæ
mino-

minores, simili humore distentæ, inveniebantur.

Hoc quidem in corpore vasorum distributiones aliæ, quam quæ observari solent, non fuere detectæ, sed in alio, eadem hyeme, cultro Anatomico subjecto, ductus thoracicus duplicem habuit finem, alterum, illumque maximum, in venam sine pari, & hæc per lac, cysternæ lumbari immissum, æque ac vena subclavia, distendebatur. Hæc vena autem ex latere sinistro non solito more admittebat venas intercostales, sed superiores aliquot confluebant, ramumque formabant satis capacem, qui transcendens corpora vertebrarum in truncum, juxta latus dextrum vertebrarum adscendentem, sese evacuabat; inferiores intercostales sinistræ, pariter confluentes, alium formabant ramum, qui ad eundem ferme, ad quem descendebat superior, locum adscendebat, & separato ostio sese in dictum truncum exonerabat.

In hydrope pectoris comprimi per collectamintus aquam pulmones; expandi totam thoracis capacitatem, vel alterutrum latus, si utraque pleura oppleta non est; vix autem, nisi a parte inferiore, ubi diaphragma inter pleuras atque peritonæum

næum datur, cedere posse; musculum ergo hunc hac de causa descendere; capacitatem abdominis imminui; viscera, superiorem ipsius partem occupantia, depelli, attenta contemplatio naturalis fabricæ situsque partium docet. Mirum itaque non est, tales, quales in enarrato casu, imo longe notabiliores, deviationes fuisse ab Anatomicis visas.

Memorat Scacher sese in tabido diaphragma ad os ilium descendens observasse (*d*). In cadavere mulieris insignem hydropem pectoris deprehendit Matthæus Harderus; pulmones putredine plane consumti erant, sinistrum vero latus tres feri putridi mensuras continuit, ita ut ab aquarum copia diaphragma, eâ qua œsophagus progreditur parte, instar sacci versus sinistrum renem protrusum fuerit, ventriculo hepatis, quod immensæ magnitudinis erat, superjacente (*e*). Depressum a dextris diaphragma etiam vidit Morgagni, quando tanta illi diaphragmatis parti aqua incumberet, ut etiam mediastinum, quamvis crassius factum, sinistrorsum impelleret (*f*); idem a sinistris vidit in cadavere

(*d*) Conf. Halleri Elem. Physiol. Tom. 3. pag. 74.

(*e*) J. J. Harderi Apiar. pag. 217.

(*f*) De sed: & caus. morborum Epist. 26. art. 26.

vere mulieris, cui serum copiosum in sinistro thoracis cavo erat (*g*). In alio cadavere septum transversum non in fornicis modum adscendere, sed deorsum potius concidere, observavit (*h*).

Cum jam Diaphragma hoc in casu adeo descendit, viscera, cum eodem connexa, & sub illo sita, etiam aliam acquirere debent sedem; hepar hinc, & ventriculus (*i*) longe dimissiori conspiciantur loco, verum hoc non solummodo depulso diaphragmati videbatur adscribendum, sed & usui thoracis rigidi, quo totus hujus scēminæ thorax, præsertim ab inferiore, erat arctatus; pessimis enim illis machinis, infantibus, adultioribus, gravidis, ut inter alios egregie probavit Platnerus (*k*), perquam noxiis, & multa, eaque diversi generis, mala adferentibus, tali ferme modo turbatur viscerum abdominalium situs, quali mutari, quando incurvata spina dorsi est, & ossa,

tho-

(*g*) Ibid. Epist. 45. art. 16.

(*h*) Ibid. Epist. 26. art. 21.

(*i*) Conf. quæ de præternaturali ventriculi situ monui in Observ. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 3. pag. 11. 24. Quibus addi possunt Auctores ab Hallero Elem. Physiol. Tom. 6. pag. 118. citati.

(*k*) In Dissert. de Thoracibus Opusc. Tom. 1. pag. 95.

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thoracem constituentia, multum etiam vitiata sunt, alio loco probavi (l).

Uteri (cujus absentia, subinde annotata, nuper exemplo (*) confirmatur) situs obliquus (m);
liga-

(l) Tab. intestini duodeni pag. 31. & Tab. V. Fig. 1. Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 4. pag. 60. not. o. — In muliere sexagenaria viscerum abdominalium situm maximopere mutatum, ex corrupta figura trunci corporis, vidit Doct. Velfe. Ventriculus magna sua parte deorsum & simul dextrorsum notabiliter detrusus erat, ita ut, infra umbilicum hærens, fundo suo ipsam mediam oræ pelvis ossæ partem contingeret, & magnam sui partem intra cavum dextrum abdominis locaret. Hinc ejus forma etiam multum alterata & triangularis quasi fuit. Hepar, prægrande, ex hypochondrio dextro deturbatum, cavitatis ossis ilium partem propemodum tertiam occupaverat. In lienis, fere sub lineam albam abdominis detrusi, superficie exteriori erat a costa, intra abdomen admodum protuberante, exsculpta profunda fovea. Intestinorum gracilium portio potior in cavum dextrum abdominis adacta. Principium intestinorum crassorum una cum processu vermiformi in superiore & anteriore regione cavitatis pelvis detegebatur, insidens utero & alæ vespertilionis illius lateris. Colon post flexum suum sigmoïdeum primum horizontaliter quidem per ventrem decurrebat usque in sinistras, sed inde postliminio multum in dextras revertebatur, & tertio in sinistras iterum revolutum demum pelvim versus ducebatur. Diff. de mutuo intestinorum ingressu, Obs. 6. in Halleri Collect. Disput. Anatom. vol. 7. pag. 152.

(*) De uteri absentia varia exempla Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 2. pag. 62. not. *. Lib. 4. pag. 61. 62. not. q. collegi,

ligamentorum diversa longitudo (*n*); pseudomembranæ, matricis partes varias connectentes, aut & eandem cum vicinis copulantes (*o*); tubarum orificia occlusa (*p*); toties, ab aliis, a me visa sunt, ut nil amplius de hisce deviationibus monendum videatur; ast de tumore, utero contento, vere polypofo, utpote & ortum polyporum, & possibilem, ligaturæ ope, extirpationem comprobante, pauca dicenda sunt.

Ut utero variæ indolis, diversæ magnitudinis,
non

legi; in cadavere autem fœminæ, viginti duos annos natæ, vaginæ ostium membrana tendinosa clausum, defectum uteri & vaginæ, præsentia autem ovaria & tubas, quæ desinebant in vesicam, cum recto, ut in viris, nexam, observasse H. T. Engel, & descripsisse huncce casum in Dissertatione de utero deficiente, legitur in Zugabe zu den Göttingische Anzeigen 1782. 46. ft. pag. 734.

(*n*) Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 1. pag. 107. Lib. 2. pag. 29. not. 1. pag. 57. 61. 62. seq. Lib. 4. pag. 58. 61. — Uterum non in media pelvi, sed proxime ad latus ejus sinistrum, locatum, ligamenta illius lateris brevissima, alterius vero perquam longa vidit Clar. Stoll, in cadavere fœminæ, quadraginta annorum, olim plurium prolium matris, sed hujus uteri posticæ & externæ facië adhærebat corpusculum magnitudinis castaneæ majoris. Rat. med. part. 2. pag. 378.

(*n*) Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 2. pag. 58.

(*o*) Ibid. Lib. 1. pag. 61. Lib. 2. pag. 59. 61.

(*p*) Ibid. Lib. 1. pag. 58. 60. 73. Lib. 4. pag. 64. 65. not. t.

non raro accrescunt (*q*) tumores, sic intus etiam, ex minimis initiis producti, tantam sæpe molem acquirunt, ut non matricis cavum tantummodo ad-
im-

(*q*) Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 1. pag. 106. Lib. 4. pag. 113. In cadavere mulieris, quinquaginta circiter annos natæ, plures tumores cavum pelvis replebant, sursum repulsis intestinis tenuibus. Pone vesicam urinariam, supra ossa pubis prominentem, & multa urina distentam, durus, magnus, inæqualis apparuit uterus, in facie posteriore multis scirrhis tuberculis variegatus. Ad latera fundi uteri alii tumores inæquales duri apparébant, quorum dexter major erat tuba Fallopii crassa, dura, inæqualis, convoluta, tota scirrhis. — Ab utroque ovario scirrhisæ indurationes comitabantur vasa spermatica versus eorum origines. — Glandulæ lumbares etiam erant scirrhisæ. — Ureteres adeo erant dilatati, ut capacitatem suam intestinis tenuibus non multum cederent; pelvis renales ab urina contenta etiam multum erant ampliatae. — Uteri collum crassum erat atque scirrhisum, & in sua posteriore parte tantum tumorem ossi sacro adpressum fecerat, ut non nisi satis angustum sulcum pro descensu intestini recti reliquerit. Ad utrumque colli uteri latus fuit alius utrimque, medium pagnum magnitudine superans, tumor durus, inæqualis, ex glandulis lymphaticis scirrhis, ad divisionem vasorum iliacorum sitis, natus. Hi duo glandulosi tumores cum cer-vice uteri, cui adhæserunt, cavum pelvis undique explebant, ad os sacrum ipsum, præcipue in latere dextro, accreti; vasa hypogastrica vel maxime ad ossa pelvis adeo compresserant, ut inde sanguinis venosi ab utero, vagina, & præprimis intestino recto, reditus notabiliter tardari ac impediri debuerit. Hi tumores urinæ in vesicam defluxum ex ureteribus multum impediverant, nam erant ureteribus prope suam in vesicam insertionem multum accreti, ut notabiliter eos compresserint. Substantia uteri ipsiusque colli ad digitum & ultra crassa erat & scirrhisæ;

impleant, verum per cervicem perque ostium vaginam intrent, oppleant, expandant.

Minimum illorum initium jam alibi (r) verbo descripsi, & simile notarunt alii. Morgagni in cavea uteri tres excrecentias vidit, harum maxima paulo minori erat ambitu, quam unguis digiti pollicis, nec valde crassa, undique soluta, nisi quæ per non tenuem pedunculum cum summo caveæ fini-

rhosa; facies interna inæqualis exulcerata; ex anteriore ejus parte tumor scirrhusus ovi gallinacei magnitudine excrevit, qui jam in anteriore uteri facie prominens observatus est. Inter hunc tumorem & fundum uteri materia purulenta reperta est. Collum uteri interne totum lacerum, ulcerosum, gangrænosum erat. In vesicæ urinariæ cavitatis parte posteriore etiam scirrhusa tubercula aderant. Ad anum tubercula hæmorrhoidalia. Vexata fuerat femina doloribus in hypogastrio, fluore albo, hæmorrhagia uteri frequente, varicibus, alvo tarda, difficili urinæ excretionem, vomitu. Prochaska Annotat. Acad. fasc. 2. pag. 37. seq. — In cadavere alius, cujus morbi historiam etiam enarrat, glandulas ad divisionem vasorum iliacorum positas, induratas, & adeo tumidas conspexit, ut mediocrem pugnum æquarent; & dissectæ materiem pultaceam puriformem fundebant, quæ etiam vasa iliaca & præcipue venas multum ad ossa pelvis compresserant: uterum durum, vidit, tumidum, inæqualem, & substantiam ipsius ad duos digitos transversos crassam ac femicartilagineam. Collum uteri totum corrosum, lacerum erat. Hæmorrhagia uteri, fluore albo fætido, vomitu, dolore capitis, & ventris acerbissimo, laboraverat. Ibid. pag. 58.

(r) Observat. Anatom. Patholog. Lib. 2. pag. 60.

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sinistro latere committebatur: altera aliquanto infra eum locum intervallo, subrotunda, mediocris: minima tertia paulo infra primam locata; hæc conpuncta aquam emisit, quasi hydatidem intra corticem, ex nigro cruentum, contineret (*s*). Apertam uteri caveam in alio cadavere circa longitudinis medium multo ampliorem in transversum conspexit, quam soleat; ibi vero, aut potius paulo superius, erant in altero latere anterior uteri facies & posterior inter se per interjectam membranulam connexæ; ab opposito autem latere excrescentia incipiebat, quæ ei uni loco adfixa, cætera soluta, se extendebat circuli forma, cujus diameter aliquanto esset amplior transverso pollice. Substantia eadem ferme erat, qua uterus, nisi quod mucosi aliquid intermixtum habere videbatur. A latere altera pendebat excrescentia parva, eadem, atque illa, substantia (*t*). — Vidit Tanner uterum, in quo duæ excrescentiæ albidæ coloris, magnitudine thalamum floris tanaceti referentes, viden-

(*s*) De fed. & caus. morborum Epist. 46. art. 24. Conf. Levret. Memoires de l'Académie de Chirurgie. Tom. 3. pag. 586. Planche 17. A.

(*t*) De fed. & caus. morborum. Epist. 47. art. 28. 29.

dendæ erant, quarum una in fundo alia in corpore uteri locata erat. Ope petioli altius uteri substantiæ infigebantur (*u*).

Talibus minimis initiis producuntur vel ex fundo uteri vel ex collo, vel ex margine orificii externi, vel ex parte quavis alia, & vel cavi vel solidi, in magnitudinem sæpe enormem extenduntur (*v*); primo quidem videntur acquirere formam figuramque cavæ uteri; hanc dein extendunt, in cervicem intrant, hanc pariter dilatant, distrahunt tunc, aperiuntque orificium; & non tantum in vaginam (*w*), sed & extra corpus (*x*) protruduntur, symptomataque excitant, facile derivanda ex tumore, pondere, tensione partium, pressione in vesicam urinariam, rectum intestinum, vasa, nervos.

Quum autem non ope plurimarum radicum, quemadmodum putarunt veteres, sed per pedunculum, cum hac illave parte uteri cohæret polypus,

(*u*) Diff. de polypo, feliciter ex utero extirpato. Argent. 1771. pag. 8.

(*v*) Levret Memoir. de l'Acad. de Chirurgie. Tom. 3. pag. 618. seq.

(*w*) Id. Ibid. Tom. 3. pag. 569. Pl. 15. 16.

(*x*) Tanner lib. cit. pag. 2.

pus, sequitur, ligaturam, huic injectam, impedire, quominus nutriatur; nutritio autem si plane tollitur, solvi, cadere debet, hinc hocce medium in usum vocant peritiores, ut ægras a tali malo liberent. Non quidem adeo facilis accessus ad partem ligandam datur, verum per instrumenta, a variis hunc in finem proposita, descripta, adhibita, commode satis, peritâ manu, hæc ligatura administratur (y).

Quamvis communicatio ductus thoracici cum vena sine pari frequens non sit, antea tamen illam a me, ab aliis, esse visam, memoravi (z), & hoc in lusu non adeo multum videtur quærendum, quia hæc vena, æque ac subclavia, sese exonerat in cavam superiorem. Venæ sine pari varietates alias alibi etiam adduxi (a), minime itaque necesse videtur, de his lusibus, quos supra verbo tantum descripsi, latius agere.

(y) Conf. inter alios, bene multos, qui de hac operatione egerunt Levret loc. cit. Richter anfangsgründe der Wundarzneykunst. Erster Band pag. 399. seq. Herbiniaux Traité sur divers Accouchemens laborieux, & sur les polypes de la matrice. Tom. 2. pag. 90. seq.

(z) Observat. Anatom. Pathol. Lib. 2. pag. 138.

(a) Ibid. Lib. 2. pag. 126. & not. b. Lib. 4. pag. 12. 16. not. r. 97.

C A-

CAPUT OCTAVUM.

*De Charteriana editione operum Hippocratis
& Galeni.*

Hippocratis & Galeni Opera, Græce & Latine, a Renato Charterio edita, quamvis inter rariores libros numerari non possint, quippe in publicis & privatorum Bibliothecis sæpe occurrentia, attamen hujus Editionis completa exemplaria vix dari, saltem rarissime occurrere, doluerunt mecum multi, ac difficultatem perspexerunt cognoscendi, quænam ratio sit, quod omnia non eodem modo sese habeant. Hanc in rem omnino studio inquirens, detexi, scriptam anno 1776. a Doct. de Villiers, Medico Parisino, de dicta Hippocratis & Galeni editione esse epistolam, diario cuidam (a) insertam; & separatim etiam, sed inter paucos, distributam (b); hanc pervolvens,
&

(a) Extrait des Mémoires littéraires, critiques, philologiques, biographiques, & bibliographiques, pour servir à l'histoire ancienne & moderne de la médecine, dédiés à Monseigneur le Garde des Sceaux par M. J. Goulin. à Paris 1776. pag. 211. art. 19.

(b) Titulus hicce est: Lettre de M. de Villiers, Docteur - Regent

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& cum diversis dicti libri exemplaribus conferens, multa quidem de editione hacce cognovi, sed simul alia quædam detexi, quæ scitu maxime necessaria, communicatu itaque digna, censui omnibus, quibus hunc sibi comparare librum volupe fuerit.

Non nisi unica hujus libri prodiit editio, cujus, anno 1633. inchoatæ, decem tomi ab ipso Charterio fuerunt in lucem emissi, octo nempe, sex priores, octavus atque decimus tertius, anno 1639, duo, septimus atque undecimus, anno 1649, reliqui vero tres, nonus, decimus, & duodecimus (mortuo 1654. Charterio), anno 1679, opera Doct. Blondel & le Moine lucem adspexerunt publicam. Totum vero opus ab ipso Charterio jam fuisse absolutum, antequam primum volumen in lucem emisit, abunde probat index universus operum Hippocratis & Galeni, quæque singula singuli tomi complectentur, tomo primo præfixus, quæ ratio fuisse videtur, quod ordinem in imprimendis voluminibus servare coactus non fuerit (c).

Tre-

gent de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, à M. *.* Docteur en Médecine; sur l'édition grecque & latine des œuvres d'Hippocrate & de Galien, publiée par Rene Chartier.

(c) De Villiers Lettre pag. 5.

Tredecim itaque tomi componunt totum opus, non quatuordecim (*d*), decimum quidem quartum adungere constituerat Charterius, qui tum rerum tum verborum cujuscunque operis indicem complexurus fuisset (*e*), sed, morte impeditus, hunc non composuisse videtur, hic itaque, licet in titulis tomorum, quos ipse edidit, indicatus, semper abest, quemadmodum notæ concisæ atque variæ lectiones, quæ decem tomis, a Charterio divulgatis, finem imponunt, in nono, decimo, & duodecimo, non inveniuntur.

Errant itaque, qui duas esse editiones (*f*) statuunt; errant, qui eandem quatuordecim voluminibus formari autumant (*g*), imo quarto de-

cimo

cimo

(*d*) Solent plerumque tredecim tomi in novem volumina compingi; ipse Charterius tres priores tomos conjungendos voluit, ut & quintum cum sexto, undecimum cum duodecimo, ut volumina mole prope consimilia essent. Vid. Charterii Præf.

(*e*) Vid. Charterii Præfatio.

(*f*) In hunc errorem facile quis incideret, si vel attendit ad summam Privilegii, præfixam volumino primo illorum exemplarium, quæ 1679. divulgata sunt: ibi enim legitur: *præsens editio perfecta est* &c., unde sequeretur, hanc editionem præcessisse aliam; quod etiam quisque concluderet ex iis, quæ circa Charterianam Operum Hippocratis & Galeni editionem habentur apud E. G. Kestner Biblioth. Medic. pag. 88.

(*g*) Sic Kestner in Medicinisches Gelehrten Lexicon Jena 1740.

cimo indicem contineri audacter adfirmant (*h*).

Attamen si quis diversa consulit exemplaria, alia anno 1639, alia anno 1679 fuisse in lucem emissæ, præfixi tituli docere videntur, verum commissæ a Bibliopolis, in quorum manus hujus libri omnia exemplaria pervenerant, fraus est, novum tunc temporis primo tomo præfixerunt titulum, mutarunt reliquos, omiserunt ex iis, quæ suæ editioni præfixerat Charterius, talia, quæ mox probassent, opus hoc non altera vice fuisse impressum, sed mutatum solummodo esse titulum, immo in titulo primi tomi nullam fecerunt mentionem indicis, quippe nec exarati nec edendi, de quo tamen locutus fuerat Charterius. Differentia ergo, quæ inter Exemplaria anno 1639 edita, & inter illa, in quorum titulis annus 1679 legitur, consistit tota in iis, quæ tomo primo addita & præmissa sunt.

Præ-

pag. 194. errorem autem hunc correxit in Biblioth. Med. pag. 88. Hallerus varias operum Hippocratis editiones recensens, Charterianam quatuordecim contineri voluminibus adfirmat Biblioth. Med. Pract. Tom. 1. pag. 92., ubi vero enarrat ea, quæ præstitit Charterius, hanc absolvi tredecim tomis, recte monet Ibid. Tom. 2. pag. 641.

(*h*) Videatur G. Stollen anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit. Jena 1737. pag. 87. 88. not. k.

Præfixit quippe tomo primo Charterius.

1. Titulum, in quo hæc leguntur verba. Univerſæ Hippocratis & Galeni Opera.
2. Tabulam æneam, in qua, præter titulum ipſius operis, Græcâ & Latinâ linguâ, præter ornamenta alia, exſculptæ conſpiciuntur effigies Ludovici XIII. Galliarum ac Navarræ Regis; Ludovici Filii, Delphinat. Principis; Armandi Cardinalis ducis de Richelieu, Franciæ paris.
3. Titulum generalem, Magni Hippocratis, Coi, & Claudii Galeni Pergameni Archiatron univerſa, quæ extant opera. Renatus Charterius Vindocinenſis, Doctor medicus Pariſ., Regis Chriſtianiffimi conſ. medicus, ac Profeſſor ord. plurima interpretatus, univerſa emendavit, inſtauravit, notavit, auxit, ſecundum diſtinctas medicinæ partes in tredecim tomos digeſſit, & conjunctim Græce & Latine primus edidit; Aſtruxit & medicam ſynopſin, rerum his in operibus contextarum indicem. Lutetiæ Pariſiorum 1639. cum Privilegio Regis. Ornatur præterea hicce titulus effigie Hippocratis & Galeni.
4. Orationem ad ampliffimum & conſultiffimum Pariſienſium medicorum ordinem R. Charterii pro

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Græco-latina editione operum Hippocratis & Galeni. Huic inserti sunt duo indices; primus operum Latine duntaxat editorum, quorum græcus textus maxime desideratur; secundus operum Galeni, quæ neque Græce neque Latine in Galliam pervenerunt, ut studiosi omnes ad eorum indagationem concitarentur, eaque conperta, ac Græce conscripta, Lutetiam ad Charterium medicum deferantur, editionem hanc cum insigni inventorum elogio illustratura (i).

Acce-

(i) Duo hi indices a Charterio separatim fuerunt divulgati sequenti titulo: Operum Galeni, quæ non extant, omnium Index Am. Renato Charterio, Doctore medico Parisiensi, Regis Christianissimi Conf. medico ac Professore collectus, qui viros sapientissimos supplex orat, ut ea studiose quærant, & conperta, Græceque conscripta, Lutetiam ad ipsum mittant, inventoribus gratias elogiis, & honorariis acturum. Parisiis apud Simeonem Piget, viâ Jacobæâ, ad insigne fontis. Continet paginas 39. & formæ est admodum parvæ. Adservatur hicce index in Bibliotheca publica nostræ Universitatis, una cum editione Hippocratis Charteriana, quam olim possedit Isaacus Vossius. Primum vero indicem pariter separatim edidit titulo: Index operum Galeni, quæ Latinis duntaxat typis, in lucem edita sunt: eorum aliquod Græcum in Bibliothecis locupletioribus abditum, aut etiam aliud in editione Basileënsi aut Venetiana minime positum si comperiatur, id Græce transcriptum Lutetiam ad R. Chartier, Doctorem Medicum Parisiensem, Conf. Regis Christianissimi, nec non suæ Majestatis medicum, & Professore Ordin. ut mittatur, obnixè rogat is, cujus curæ operum, quæ extant, omnium Hippocratis & Ga-

Accedit & tertius index textuum & operum Græcorum, Charteriana editione in lucem recens prodeuntium.

5. In Editionis Charterianæ operum Hippocratis & Galeni approbationem, & amplissimam gratiarum actionem, saluberrimæ Facultatis Medicæ Parisiensis decretum VI. Idus sextiles anni 1637.

6. Ordinem consultissimum sapientissimorum saluberrimæ Facultatis medicæ Parisiensis Doctorem hodiernam vitam degentium.

7. Præfationem ad candidum, benevolum, studiosum, ac sapientissimum Lectorem.

8. In-

Galeni editio, supremo sanctioris consilii decreto & privato privilegio demandata est. Sed properandum, quia prior tomus jam editus est. die 29. Augusti 1633. in 4^o. pag. 4. Goujet itaque rectè notavit (Hist. du College Royal de France Tom. 3. pag. 134.) primo loco memoratum libellum a Charterio editum fuisse, & formare parvum volumen triginta & novem paginas continentem; immerito de eodem dubitat Doct. de Villiers (Lettre pag. 18.), & hujus error inde natus est, quod crediderit, solummodo primum indicem illo opusculo contineri, hunc vero adeo parvum esse, ut adimplere triginta & novem paginas, etiam minimas, non posset; sed duo, in textu memorati, indices, nempe operum latine duntaxat editorum, quorum græcus textus maxime desideratur, & eorum, quæ neque græce neque latine in Gallicam pervenerunt, græcâ & latinâ linguâ in eodem leguntur impressi.

8. Indicem universum operum Hippocratis & Galeni, quæque singula singuli tomi complectentur.
9. Titulum tomi primi operum Hippocratis Coï, & Galeni Pergameni, medicorum omnium principum. In hoc titulo, ut in omnibus, quid tomo comprehendatur, dicitur, isque ornatur dicta Hippocratis & Galeni effigie.
10. Contenta tomi primi.
11. Dedicationem Ludovico Justo Galliarum & Navarræ Regi Christianissimo.
12. Dedicationem Armando Joanni, eminentissimo Cardinali, Duci Richelio, Galliarum Pari.

Quæ duodecim hisce articulis fuere memorata, in exemplaribus, quibus annus 1679. præfixus est, non inveniuntur omnia. Mortuo quippe Ludovico XIII, mortuo etiam duce Richelio, dedicationes erant omittendæ, rejiciendus etiam titulus generalis, æri insculptus, quippe quo & Regis & Ducis effigies erant depictæ. Ea vero, quæ tomo primo præfixa sunt, huc redeunt.

1. Titulus generalis, idem ferme, qui supra ad num. 3. memoratus est, ea tamen differentia, quod legatur Hippocratis Coï, non vero magni Hip-

Hippocratis Coi: quod omiſſa ſint verba ſequentia; *aſtruxit & medicam ſynopſin, rerum his in operibus contentarum indicem*, quod additum ſit apud *Andream Pralard, Bibliopolam viâ Jacobæâ, ad inſigne occaſionis 1679 (k)*. Adſunt & Hippocratis & Galeni effigies, ſed uſu adeo detritæ, ut vix eadem eſſe videantur, quibus uſus eſt Charterius.

2. Monitum: omnes facillime intelligere, quantum debeamus Charterio ob egregie navatam operam interpretandis, emendandis, adnotandis, diſtinguendis Hippocratis & Galeni archiatron operibus, ſed multum acceptum referri oportere Carolo du Gard, in Pariſienſi Parlamenti curia cauſarum patrono, atque apud magnam Regis conſilium Procuratori Regio & Generali; niſi enim Vir ille ſingulari cura ac ſtudio ea, quæ relicta fuerunt a Charterio, manuſcri-

(k) Alia exemplaria dicuntur impreſſa apud Jacobum Villery, Bibliopolam, viâ dictâ *de la veille bouclerie* ad inſigne ſtellæ 1679. Alia apud Petrum Aubouin, Bibliopolam in area Palatii, prope ædes Senatus principis ad inſigne lili. Ratio, quare non omnia exemplaria apud eundem Bibliopolam dicantur impreſſa, ex iis, quæ ad num. 5. dicuntur, facillime intelligetur.

scripta conservasset, magnum illud Charterii opus, in lucem & communem usum, non nisi bona sui parte mancum atque imperfectum, potuisse in lucem emitti: ex hac tamen singulari in socerum pietate, & egregia de publico bene merendi voluntate ac studio vix unquam, quem optabat, fructum, illum reportaturum fuisse; nisi Petrus Aubouin, Andreas Pralard, & Jacobus Villery, insignes Bibliopolæ Parisienses, tam immensum opus in lucem edendum suscepissent, & ut castigatius, omnibusque numeris absolutum prodiret, medicum quemque consultuissent, imprimis viros Clariss. Blondel & le Moine, quorum opera, consilio, atque eruditione feliciter usi essent in superandis multis difficultatibus, colligendisque aliquot locorum pravitatibus.

3. Saluberrimæ Facultatis Medicinæ Parisiensis, in hujus operum Hippocratis & Galeni editionis Charterianæ approbationem, decretum; Kalendis Octobris 1678. Le Moine Decano.
4. Consultissimorum saluberrimæ Facultatis medicinæ Parisiensis Doctorum Ordo an. 1679.
5. Summa Privilegii, a Rege Christianissimo, Ludovico

dōvico XIV. concessi Andreæ Pralard, qui ejusdem Privilegii participes fecit Petrum Aubouin & Jacobum Villery, Bibliopolas Parisienses, juxta pactum inter eos innitum. Additur, præsentem editionem perfectam esse die 20 Maji anni 1679, atque exemplaria tradita.

6. Oratio ad amplissimum & consultissimum Parisiensem medicorum ordinem, eadem, de qua pag. 117. ad num. 4. dixi, cui inserti etiam iidem indices sunt, adjunctusque tertius, de quibus pariter mentionem feci. Insequitur hæc oratio summam privilegii, licet præcedentis paginæ custos, *ad candidum*, docere videatur, ad candidum Lectorem præfationem Charterii sequi debere, sed signatura, illi præfationi subiecta, monet, præfationem sequi orationem debere.
7. In editionis Charterianæ operum Hippocratis & Galeni approbationem & amplissimam gratiarum actionem, saluberrimæ facultatis medicæ Parisiensis decretum VI. Idus sextiles anni 1637.
8. Consultissimus sapientissimorum saluberrimæ Facultatis Medicinæ Parisiensis Doctorum hodiernam vitam degentium ordo.

9. Ad candidum, benevolum, studiosum, ac sapientissimum Lectorem R. Charterius.

10. Index universus operum Hippocratis & Galeni, quæque singula singuli tomi complectentur.

Ex hac comparatione Exemplarium anni 1639 & 1679 constat, in ultimis nunquam dari ea, quæ pag. 117. & 120. ad num. 1. 2. 9. 10. 11. 12. fuere descripta; contra in iisdem dari, quæ pag. 117. 118. 119. ad num. 2. 3. 4. 5. leguntur. Vix itaque magna & notanda intercedit differentia, saltem usui eidem ambo inserviunt æque facile. Sed quoad titulos differentia adhuc quædam occurrit, paucis notanda. Omnes tomi, qui anno 1639 prodierunt, primus, secundus, tertius, quartus, quintus, sextus, octavus & decimus tertius, ornantur nitida effigie Hippocratis & Galeni; septimus & undecimus, quos, ut præcedentes, edidit Charterius, sed anno 1649, easdem monstrant effigies, sed jam obsoletas, videntur enim ad illud usque tempus tot titulorum exemplaria impressa, ut sculptura nitorem jam amisserit. Hujus editionis tituli dicuntur fuisse impressi Lutetiæ Parisiorum, absque ut nomen Bibliopolæ addi necesse fuerit, quum ex Privilegio Regis distri-

ſtributio ipſi Charterio eſſet commiſſa. Divulgati poſtea, anno 1679., ſunt tomus nonus, decimus, atque duodecimus a Bibliopolis Pralard, Aubouin, & Villery, inter quos exemplaria videntur fuiſſe diſtributa, ſic ut horum quiſque ſuis ſuum adſcripſerit nomen, & hi tomi primi, ſecundi, tertii, quarti, quinti, ſexti, oſtavi, noni, decimi tertii, titulos ſic mutarunt, ut tomo primo novum plane præfixerint, addito anno 1679; in reliquorum vero, (quos modo nominavi, & quorum ſat magnus ad manus fuiſſe videtur numerus, abſque ut illis impreſſæ fuerint dictæ Hippocratis & Galeni effigies) titulis annum MDCXXXIX mutarunt in MDCLXXIX, agglutinando primo x. litteram L. Septimus atque undecimus impreſſi erant anno MDCXLIX, hunc vero annum pariter mutarunt in MDCLXXIX, adglutinando litteris XL parvam chartam cum litteris LXX. Loco effigierum aliud poſuerunt ornamentum.

Tomus primus abſolvitur paginis 102; ſecundus 406; tertius 244. (1); quartus 714; quintus 470;

(1) Doſt. de Villiers hunc tomum continere paginas 444. dicit, non vero plures habet, quam 244; error inde natus videtur;

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470; sextus 553; septimus 908; octavus 925; nonus 602 & 418 (*m*); decimus 723; undecimus 575. (*n*); decimus tertius 1026.

Optimum, & omni sensu completum, exemplar dici debet, quid componitur ex tomis a Chartario editis, primo, secundo, tertio, quarto, quinto, sexto, octavo, decimo tertio anno 1639. septimo & undecimo, anno 1649, & quorum titulis omnibus impressæ sunt effigies Hippocratis & Galeni; porro ex tomis nono, decimo, & duodecimo editis anno 1679 (*o*) a Bibliopolis Pralard, Aubouin, & Villery, & quorum in titulis non dictæ effigies, sed aliud ornamentum im-

pres-

tur, quod solummodo attenderit ad paginam ultimam, cui inscriptus est numerus 444, verum ex errore typographico paginam 241. insequuntur 442. 443. 444.

(*m*) Hoc tomo continentur partes duæ; in plerisque exemplaribus tamen secundæ parti, aphorismos Hippocratis completenti, titulus non additus est; in aliis titulus talis datur, & vel talem vidi, cui ejusdem Bibliopolæ nomen, quod parti primæ præfixum erat, non erat impressum.

(*n*) Huic duodecimo tomo, ea continenti, quæ ad Chirurgiam spectant, additæ sunt tabulæ ænæ decem, insignem figurarum (quibus omnibus adscriptus locus est, ubi de iisdem ipso in opere agitur) numerum offerentes, & machinamenta varia, laqueos, fascias, modos fracta luxata restituendi, ob oculos

ponen-

pressum, modo tomo duodecimo omnes, de quibus dixi, tabulæ æneæ additæ sint.

ponentes. Hæ tabulæ, quas adesse debere titulus tomi hujus etiam indicat, quippe in quo hæc leguntur, *cum figuris æneis suo loco insertis*, in multis admodum exemplaribus deficiunt, & videntur plura fuisse distributa, absque ut editores ipsi eadem adjecerint.

(o) Perperam in omnibus exemplaribus tomo nono adscriptus legitur annus 1689



FIGU-

FIGURARUM EXPLICATIO.

T A B U L Æ I.

Fig. I.

Anchylosis cranii & atlantis vera.

a. a. Lamellæ palatinæ ossium maxillarium superiorum.

b. b. Bases ossium palati, quæ cum dictis lamellis palatum osseum perficiunt.

c. c. Margo alveolaris ossium maxillarium superiorum, a naturali forma maxime recedentes, quia plurimi perierunt alveoli.

d. d. Aperturæ posteriores narium.

e. Vomer.

f. f. Lamellæ exteriores processuum pterygoïdeorum ossis multiformis.

g. g. Ossa jugalia.

h. h. Processus zygomatici ossium temporum.

i. i. Processus eorundem ossium mamillares.

k. k. Processus eorundem ossium styliformes.

l. l. Sinus pro articulo maxillæ inferioris.

m. m.

- m. m. m. m. Os occipitis.
 n. n. Atlas.
 o. o. Arcus Atlantis anterior.
 p. Sinus, ad quem accedit dens Epistrophei.
 q. q. Arcus Atlantis posterior.
 r. r. Processus transversi Atlantis.
 s. s. Superficies articulares, cum quibus committitur dens Epistrophei.
 t. t. Plenaria concretio articulationis dextræ.
 u. u. Concretio articulationis sinistræ.
 Vide Caput I.

Fig. 2.

Anchylosis cranii & atlantis alia, eaque notabilior.

- a. Os occipitis, ubi cum basi ossis multiformis cohæret.
 b. b. Ossis occipitis partes pone foramen magnum.
 c. c. Ossa temporum.
 d. d. Sinus pro articulo maxillæ inferioris.
 e. e. Processus mammillares ossium temporum.
 f. f. Processus styloides eorundem ossium.

R

g. g.

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g. g. Lamellæ exteriores processuum pterygoideorum ossis multiformis.

h. h. Lamellæ eorundem processuum interiores.

i. Vomer.

k. k. Atlas.

l. Arcus Atlantis anterior.

m. Sinus, cum quo conjungitur dens Epistrophei.

n. n. Arcus Atlantis posterior.

o. Lamella ossea, ab arcu posteriore Atlantis in os occipitis tendens.

p. p. Superficies, cum quibus committitur corpus Epistrophei.

q. q. Processuum transversorum Atlantis partes posteriores.

r. r. Excavationes in ossibus temporum, in quibus processus transversus Atlantis quasi reconduntur.

s. Condylus ossis occipitis sinister.

Reliqua ex figura prima satis cognoscuntur, in hujus itaque atque subsequentium figurarum explanatione eadem repetere, non necesse visum fuit.

Vide Caput II.

T A B U L Æ II.

Fig. 1.

Cranii & atlantis concretio per processus, ex osse occipitis in processus transversos Atlantis descendentes.

- a. a. Processus zygomatici ossium temporum.
- b. b. Sinus, ad radices horum processuum pro articulatione maxillæ inferioris.
- c. c. Processus mammillares ossium temporum.
- d. d. Processus eorundem ossium styloformes.
- e. e. Margo posterior foraminis magni.
- f. Arcus anterior Atlantis.
- g. Sinus, in parte interiore arcus anterioris Atlantis, cum quo dens Epistrophei cohæret.
- h. Arcus posterior Atlantis.
- i. i. Superficies Atlantis, cum quibus corpus Epistrophei connectitur.
- k. k. Processus transversi Atlantis medio foramine pertusi.
- l. Processus, ex osse occipitis descendens in radicem posteriorem processus lateralis dextri Atlantis,

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lantis, & cum eo sic cohærens, ut non nisi linea quædam extrinsecus appareat.

m. Similis processus in sinistro latere obvi-
us, & cum processus transversus Atlantidis radice postero-
re, ut & cum apice confluens. Ad radicem hu-
jus incisura quædam conspicitur, quæ in opposito
latere non datur.

n. n. Foramina, per quæ arteriæ vertebrales se-
se inflectere debuerunt, ut foramen magnum ossis
occipitis attingerent.

o. Parva exostosis, ex margine foraminis magni
prodiens.

Vide Caput I.

Fig. 2.

Singularis confluxus ossis occipitis & atlantis.

a. a. Ossa temporum.

b. b. Processus zygomatici horum ossium.

c. c. Processus eorundem mammillares.

d. d. Partes petrosæ ossium temporum.

e. e. Foramina pro arteriis carotidibus.

f. Pars ossis occipitis, quæ cum basi ossis mul-
tiformis connectitur.

g. Mar-

g. Margo anterior foraminis magni ossis occipitis.

h. h. Margo posterior ejusdem foraminis.

i. Arcus prior Atlantis, in latere dextro sic cohærens cum osse occipitis, ut distinctionis nota nulla appareat, in sinistro cohærens quidem, sed sic, ut fovea satis profunda impressa videatur, quam in figura exprimere non licuit.

k. Sinus, cui accumbit dens Epistrophei.

l. Arcus posterioris Atlantis pars dextra, quæ in marginem foraminis magni ossis occipitis evanescit.

m. Arcus posterioris Atlantis pars sinistra, quæ admodum tenuis est, & cum dicto margine non cohæret.

n. n. n. Superficies pro nexu cum Epistropheo, sinuata, & longe alio modo facta, quam in statu naturali. Conferantur Tab. I. Fig. 1. s. s. Fig. 2. p. p. Tab. II. Fig. 1. i. i.

o. Processus transversus Atlantis dexter, cum osse occipitis plane coalitus.

p. Processus transversus Atlantis sinistri radix posterior, quæ sic reconditur in fovea, in osse occipitis invenienda, ut cum ea tamen non cohæreat.

q. Ejusdem processus radix anterior abrupta.
Vide Caput II.

T A B U L Æ III.

Plenaria concretio cranii, atlantis & epistrophei, harumque vertebrarum dislocatio.

Fig. I.

Cranium sistit ab inferiore.

a. a. Ora dextra posterior foraminis magni ossis occipitis.

b. Arcus posterioris Atlantis latus dextrum, ab ora foraminis magni liberum.

c. Tuberculum, quod Atlanti loco processus spinosi est, cohærens cum osse occipitis.

d. Linea, os occipitis distinguens.

e. Pars ossea, cum arcu posteriore Atlantis femicanalem formans pro arteria vertebrali dextra, quæ ex processu transverso Atlantis egressa retrorsum sese inflectit, ut foramen magnum ossis occipitis attingat, & ingrediatur.

f. Pars

f. Pars lateralis sinistra arcus posterioris Atlantis, cum ora foraminis magni sic concreta, ut tamen via pro arteria vertebrali libera maneat.

g. Apex processus transversi dextri Atlantis.

h. Radix ipsius prior.

i. Radix posterior. Inter has radices foramen conspicitur medium.

k. Superficies Atlantis, quæ cum parte laterali dextra corporis Epistrophei articulo mobili cohærere solet, sed jam ab illa parte libera est, quoniam Epistropheus sedem naturalem reliquit.

l. l. Superficies inferior corporis Epistrophei, erosa quasi, in latere sinistro excavata, in dextro in duas exostoses prominens.

m. Processus spinosus Epistrophei, dimidium pollicem a linea media ossis occipitis distans, & tantopere versus latus sinistrum dislocatum, ut os occipitis ferme attingat.

n. n. Processus transversi Epistrophei.

o. o. Foramina horum processuum, aliam directionem habentia.

p. p. Processus articulares, cum quibus obliqui superiores tertiæ vertebræ cohæserunt.

q. La-

q. Latus dextrum Epistrophei, ex processu transverso in spinosum excurrents.

r. Latus simile finistrum.

Fig. 2.

Idem cranium cum atlante & epistropheo ab anteriore visum.

a. Osis occipitis pars, quæ cum basi ossis multiformis cohæret.

b. Palatum osseum.

c.c. Margo palati ossei posterior, pone quem via est ad nares.

d. Margo condyli dextri ossis occipitis, a quo Atlas recesfit.

e. Pars prior arcus anterioris Atlantis, intrinsecus semper sinuata pro dente Epistrophei, ab osse occipitis libera.

f. Crassities insignis arcus anterioris Atlantis in dextro latere.

g. Latus finistrum arcus anterioris Atlantis, ubi os occipitis respicit, pro parte deficiens, pro parte valde compressum, ubi respicit Epistropheum, cum ipsius dente concretum.

h. Su-

h. Superficies in parte inferiore lateris dextri Atlantis, inserviens articulationi cum Epistropheo, sed ab ejusdem superficie, cæterum respondente, remota.

i. Superficies similis in sinistro latere, non plane conveniens cum illa Epistrophei.

k. Processus transversus dexter, medio foramine, ut solet, pertusus.

l. Processus idem alterius lateris.

m. Principium partis lateralis dextræ arcus posterioris Atlantis.

n. Foramen satis magnum, a latere dextro dentis Epistrophei.

o. Dens Epistrophei, cum laterali sinistra parte arcus prioris Atlantis concreta.

p. Corpus Epistrophei.

q. Corporis Epistrophei latus dextrum, quod committitur cum superficie articulari dextra Atlantis.

r. Corporis Epistrophei latus sinistrum, quod committitur cum superficie articulari sinistra Atlantis.

s. Exostosis, ex parte laterali dextra corporis Epistrophei producta, præcipue tamen enata ex
S inde,

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inde, quod corpus in latere sinistro r. multum de sua crassitie amisit, & quasi erosa est.

t. Processus transversus Epistrophei in dextro latere.

u. Idem processus in sinistro latere.

v. Superficies articularis, committenda cum obliquo adscendente vertebræ tertiæ.

w. Eadem superficies in opposito latere.

x. Foramen processus transversii dextri.

y. Processus spinosus Epistrophei.

z.z. Duo apices, in quos desinunt lamellæ satis latæ, quæ processum hunc spinosum componunt.

Vide Caput III.

T A B U L Æ I V.

Cranium insignis magnitudinis hominis, stature pusillæ, ingenii tenuis & hebetis, a latere dextro exhibitum.

a. b. c. d. Os verticis.

e. Frontis os.

f. f. Os occipitis.

g. Con-

g. Condylus ossis occipitis pro articulatione cum Atlante.

h. Pars squammosa ossis temporis.

i. Processus Zygomatici, pro parte abrupti, portio.

k. Meatus auditorius, magis, quam solet, compressus.

l. Sinus pro condylo maxillæ inferioris.

m. Processus mammillaris.

n. Processus lateralis ossis multiformis.

o. Lamellâ exterior processus aliformis ossis multiformis.

p. Os jugale.

q. q. Maxilla superior.

r. Processus nasalis ossis maxillaris superioris.

Vide Caput IV.

T A B U L Æ V.

Os frontis, enormis magnitudinis, naturali forma exhibitum.

a. a. a. Ambitus hujus ossis semicircularis, qui, futuræ coronalis ope, cohæsit cum ossibus verticis.

S 2

b. b.

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b. b. Loca, ad quæ accedebant processus laterales ossis multiformis.

c. c. c. c. Supercilia.

d. d. Foramina, per quæ transierunt nervi frontales, rami primi nervorum quinti paris.

e. e. Osicula nasi, pro parte superstitia.

f. Septum ossis cribriformis.

g. g. Prominentes sinus frontales.

Vide Caput IV.

T A B U L Æ V I.

Pars inferior ejusdem cranii, cujus os frontis Tabula V. depingitur.

a. b. c. d. e. f. Os occipitis.

a. Apex ossis occipitis, qui se inter duo ossa verticis interferit.

a. b. a. f. Latera hujus ossis, quæ per futuram lambdiformem cum ossibus verticis conjunguntur.

b. c. f. e. Partes, quæ copulantur cum partibus mammillaribus & petrosis ossium temporum.

d. Locus, ubi os occipitis confluit cum basi ossis multiformis.

g. g. Diameter longior foraminis magni ossis occipitis. h. h.

h. h. Diameter brevior foraminis magni.

i. Crista, cui processus falciformis cerebri adhæret.

k. Crista, cui processus falciformis cerebelli adnectitur.

l. Sinus lateralis dextri duræ matris vestigium.

m. m. Scrobes, quibus accumbunt lobi posteriores cerebri.

n. n. Scrobes, in quibus lobi cerebelli collocari solent.

o. o. Portiones ossium verticis.

p. p. Partes mammillares ossium temporum.

q. q. q. q. Partes ossium temporum petrosæ.

r. r. Partes ossium temporum squamosæ.

s. s. Foramina, per quæ se evacuabant sinus laterales duræ matris, & transibant nervi octavi paris cum spinali recurrente.

t. t. Foramina pro nervis auditoriis.

u. Basis ossis multiformis sellam turcicam formans.

v. v. v. Sinuum sphænoïdalem partes, medio septo distinctæ.

w. w. Processus laterales ossis multiformis.

x. x. Partes processuum lateralium ossis multiformis, quæ cum osse frontis conjunguntur.

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y. y. Partes proceſſuum lateralium oſſis multiformis, quæ foraminum oculorum partem lateralem externam formant.

z. z. Foramina pro ſecundis ramis quinti nervorum paris.

a. a. Foramina pro tertiis ramis quinti nervorum paris.

β. β. Foramina pro vasis, ad duram matrem pertinentibus, quorum veſtigia in parte ſquammoſa oſſium temporum, & proceſſu laterali oſſis multiformis cernuntur.

γ. γ. Aperturæ canalium, per quos arteriæ carotides internæ penetrant.

δ. δ. Diſtancia inter ſummitates oſſium ſquammoſorum; quæ conſtituit diametrum minorem capitis, & pollices octo cum dimidio æquat.

Vide Caput IV.

T A B U L Æ VII.

Fig. I.

Os temporis dextri lateris, cui vicinorum oſſium partes adhærent, ejusdem capitis, cujus alia oſſa Tab. V. & VI. delineata ſunt.

a. Pars

- a. Pars squamosa ossis temporis.
 - b. Pars mammillaris.
 - c. Pars petrosa.
 - d. Meatus auditorius.
 - e. Processus zygomatici pars.
 - f. Sinus pro condylo maxillæ inferioris.
 - g. Processus mammillaris.
 - h. Pars ossis verticis.
 - i. Processus lateralis ossis multiformis.
 - k. Pars lamellæ exterioris processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis.
 - l. Officulum, totum separatum, & sutura undique cinctum, in nexu partis squamosæ ossis temporis, & processus lateralis ossis multiformis.
 - m. n. Latitudo ossis temporis ab osse occipitis usque ad os cuneiforme.
 - o. p. Altitudo ab apice processus mammillaris recta sursum.
 - q. r. Altitudo a radice processus zygomatici sursum.
 - s. t. Ossis cuneiformis latitudo maxima in cavo temporis.
- Vide Caput IV.

Fig. 2.

Pars superior cranii, cujus ossa verticis depressiones admodum profundas exhibent.

a. a. Ossa verticis.

b. b. Os frontis, media futura sagittali procurrente, in duas partes divisum.

c. Apex ossis occipitis.

d. d. d. d. Margo osseus, rotundulus, depressionem a reliquo osse distinguens.

e. Depressa ejusdem ossis pars, æque glabram superficiem monstrans, ac ossa reliqua.

f. f. f. f. Margo, similem depressionem, ast non adeo notabilem in opposito latere ambiens.

g. Depressio ipsa.

Vide Caput V.

F I N I S.



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APUD P. V. D. E Y K ET D. V Y G H
Prostant.

EDUARDI SANDIFORT Observationes Anatomico-Pathologicae Lib. I. II. III. IV. Lugd. Bat. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1781. 4°. cum fig.

————— Tabulae intestini duodeni. Lugd. Bat. 1780. 4°.

————— Icones herniae inguinalis congenitae. Ibid. 1781. 4°.

————— Descriptio musculorum hominis. Ibid. 1781. 4°.

Apud EOSDEM atque S. ET J. LUCHTMANS.

EDUARDI SANDIFORT Thesaurus Dissertationum, Programmatum. &c. Vol. I. II. III. 4°. cum fig.

A. VESALII Tabulae offium humanorum, denuo edidit, earumque explicationem adauxit ED. SANDIFORT. Ibid. 1782.

B I B L I O P E G O.

Tabulæ omnes pone indicem rerum collocandæ, sic ut Tab. I.
huius paginæ opponatur.

A A N D E N B O E K B I N D E R.

Alle de plaaten moeten agter den bladwyzer der zaaken geplaatst
worden, zoo dat Tabula I. tegen over deeze zyde kome.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

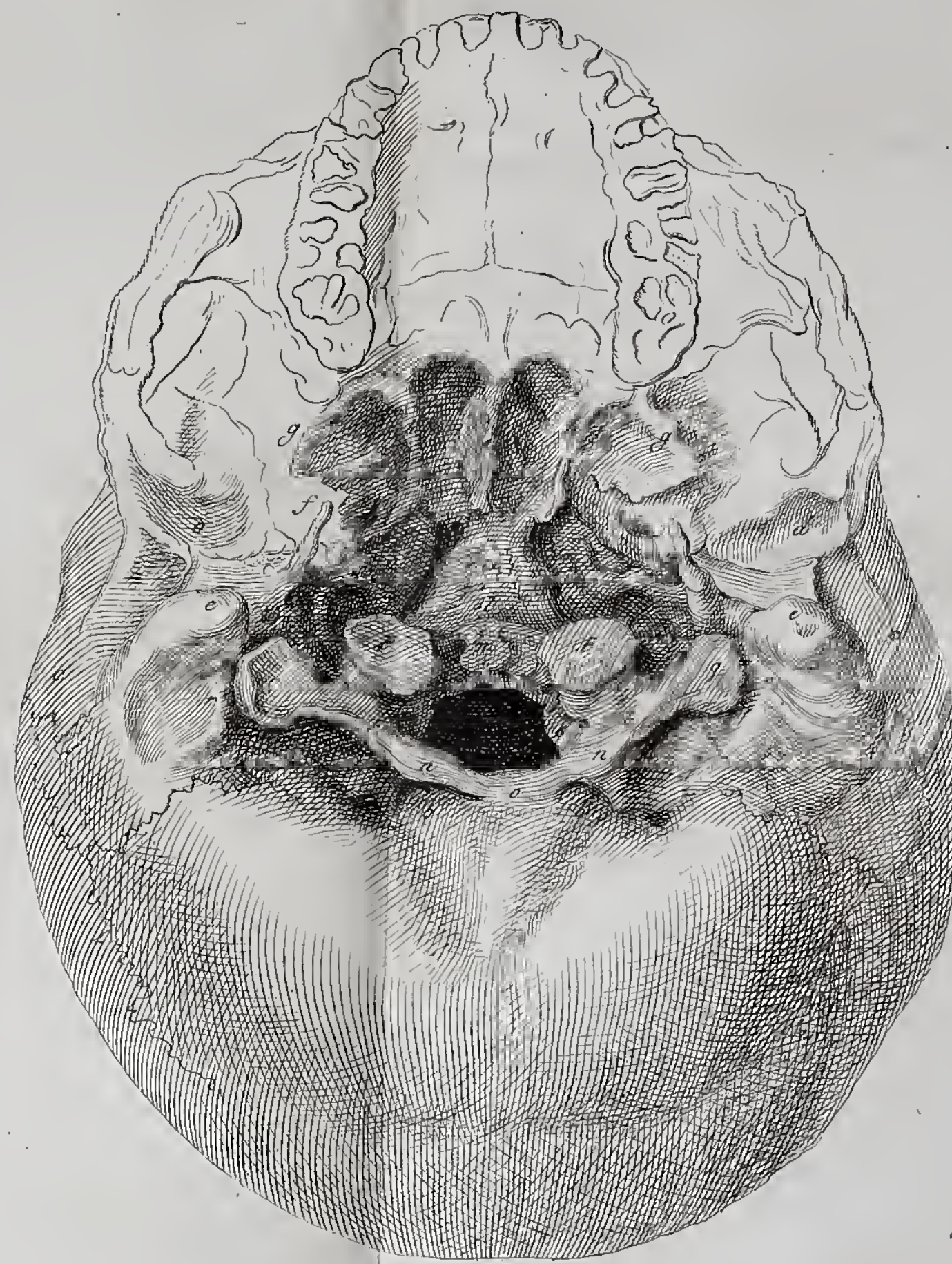


Fig. 1.

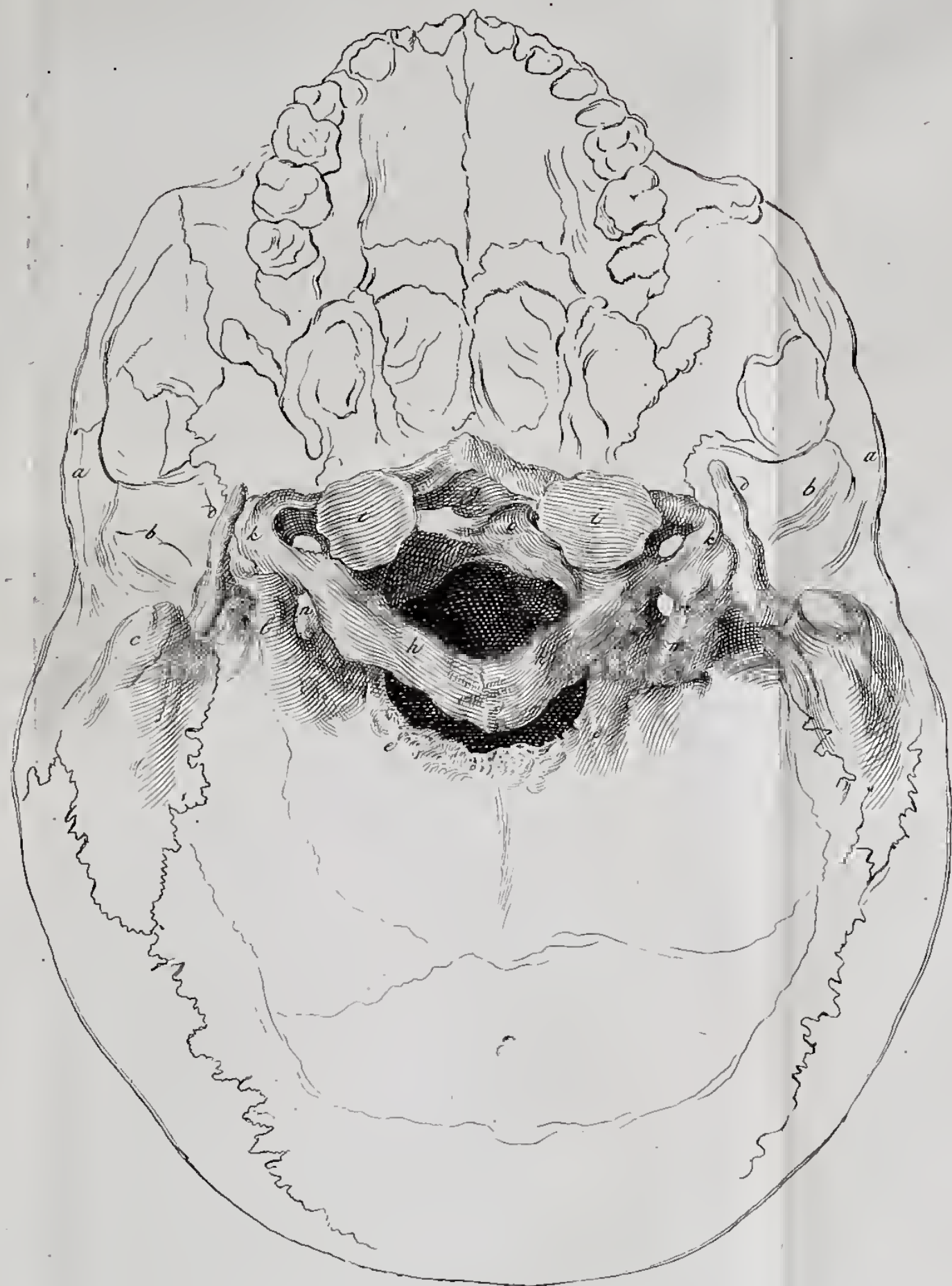


Fig. 2.

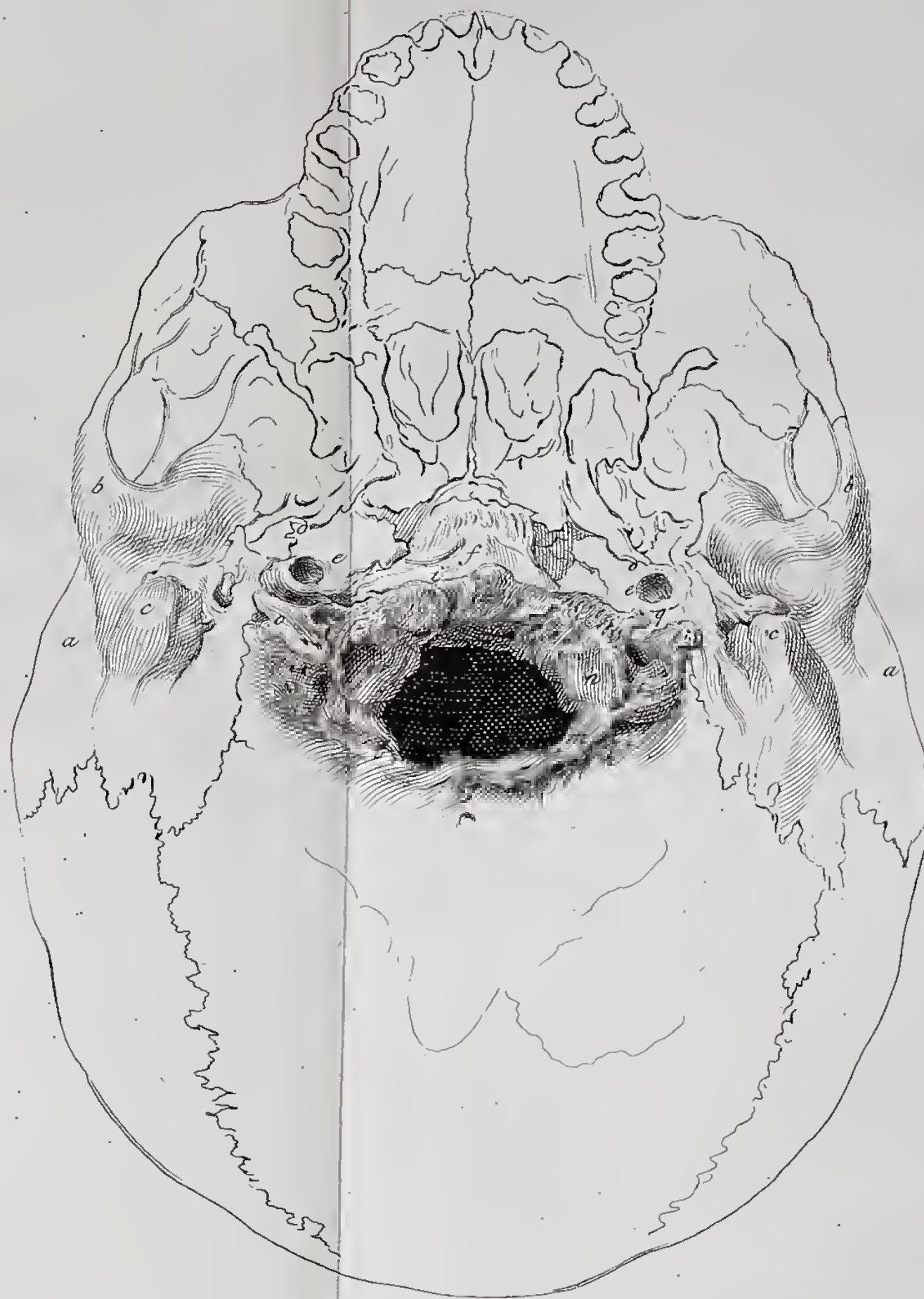


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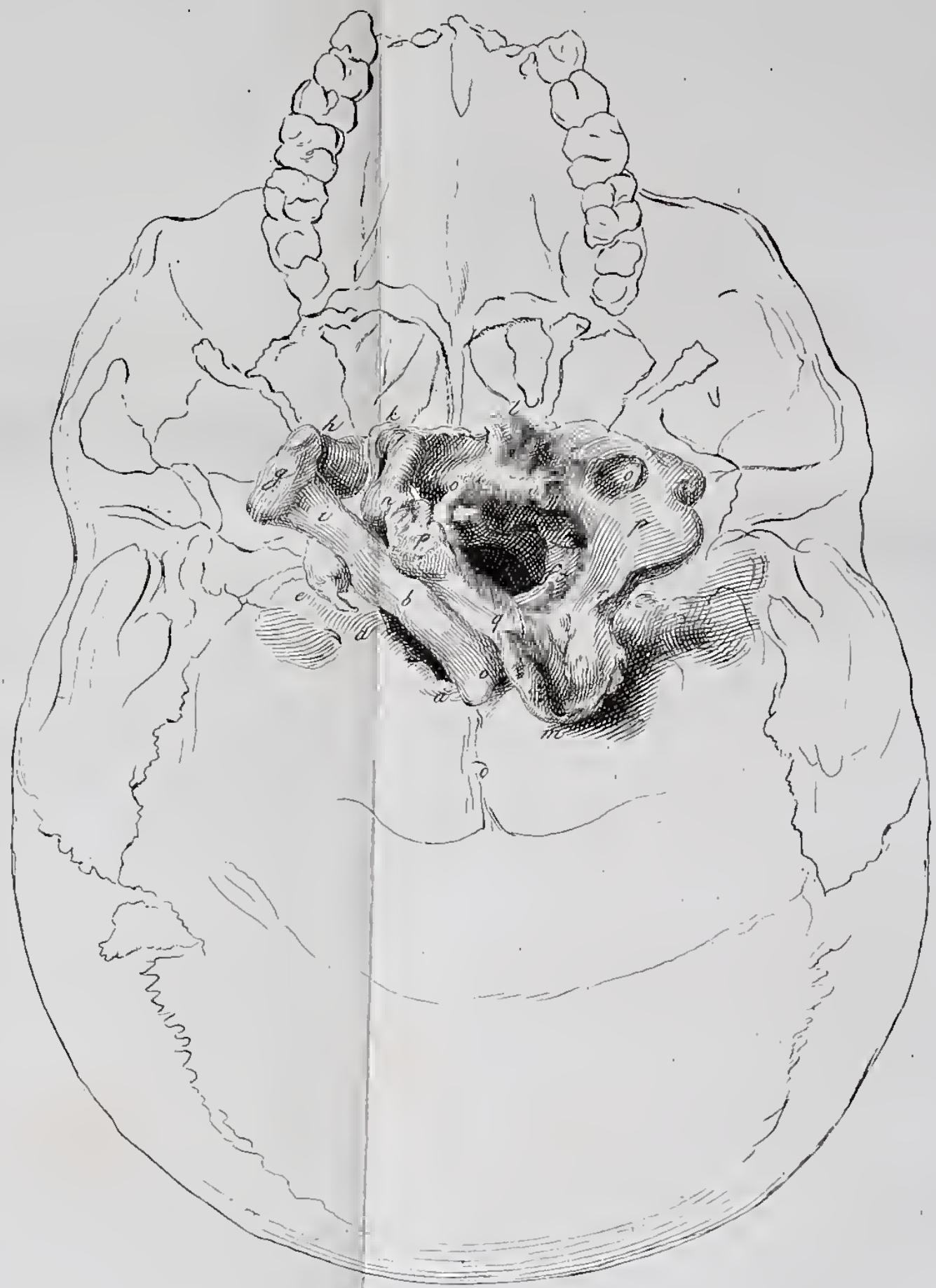
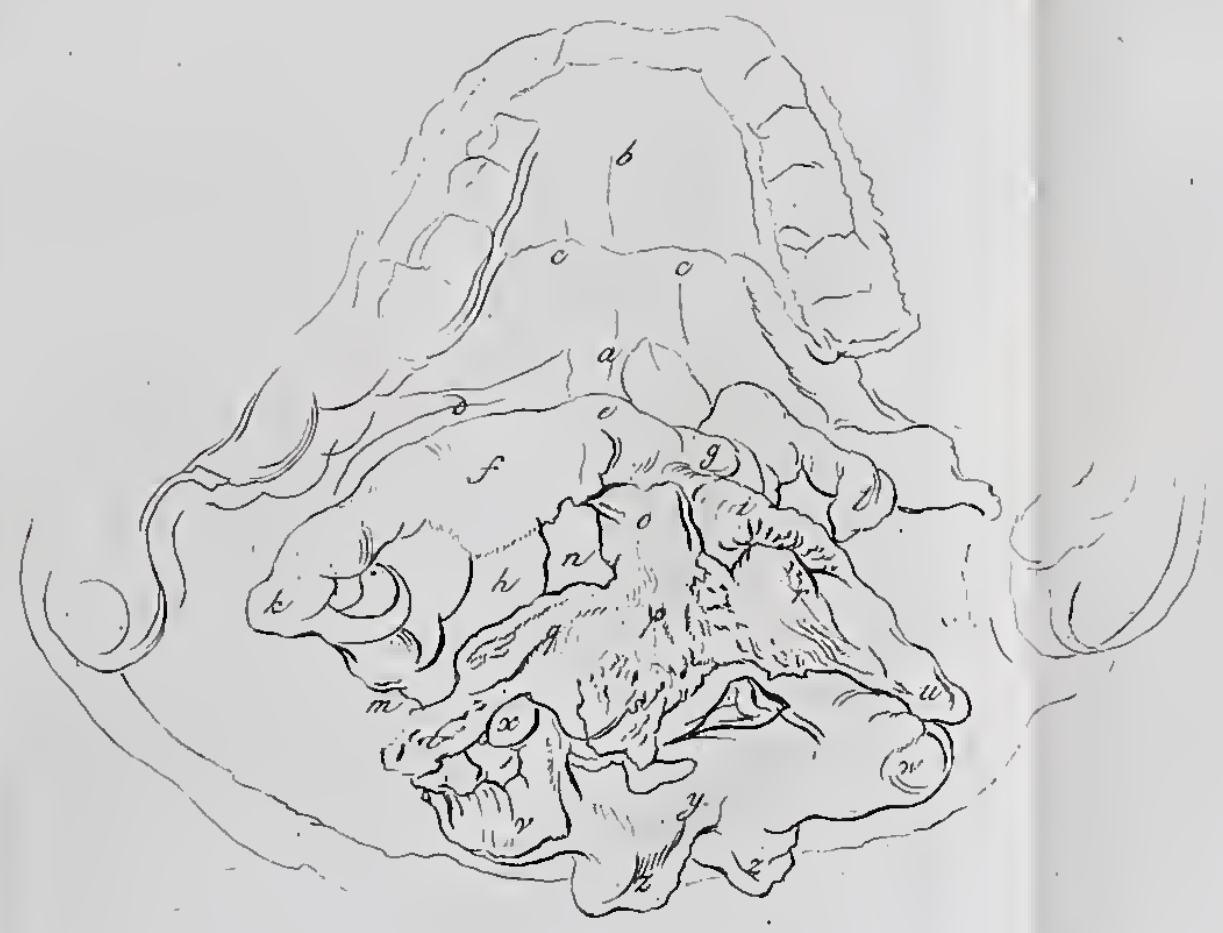
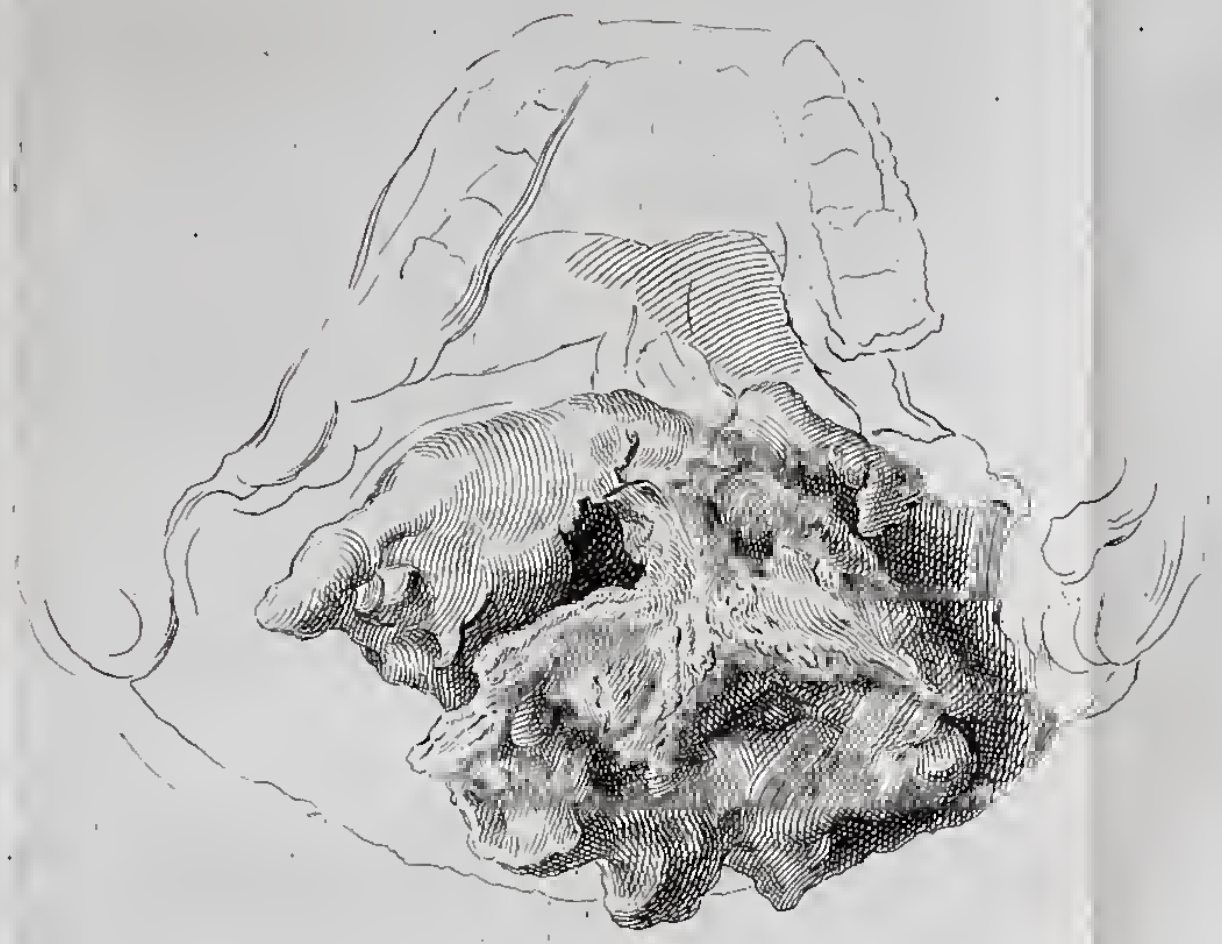
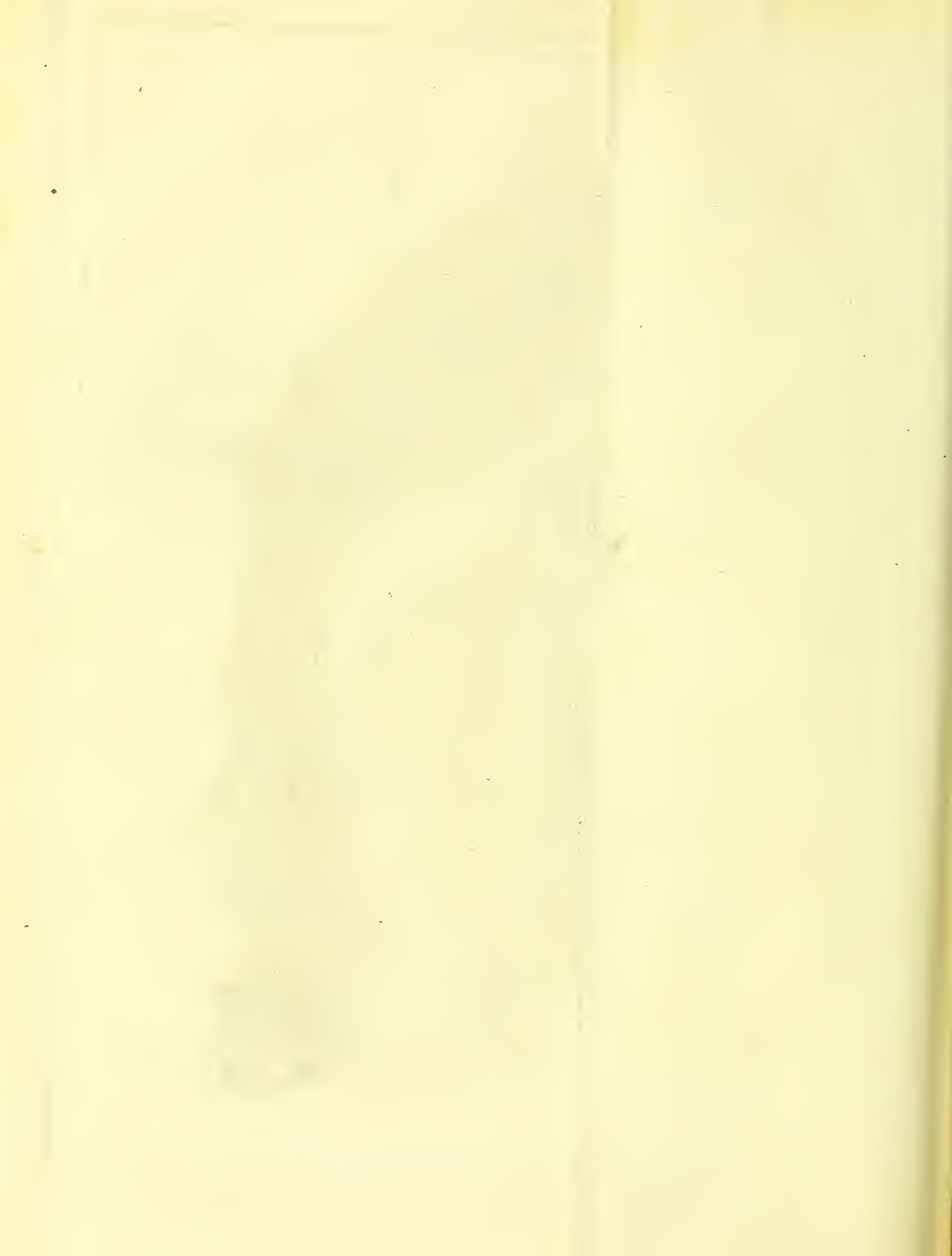
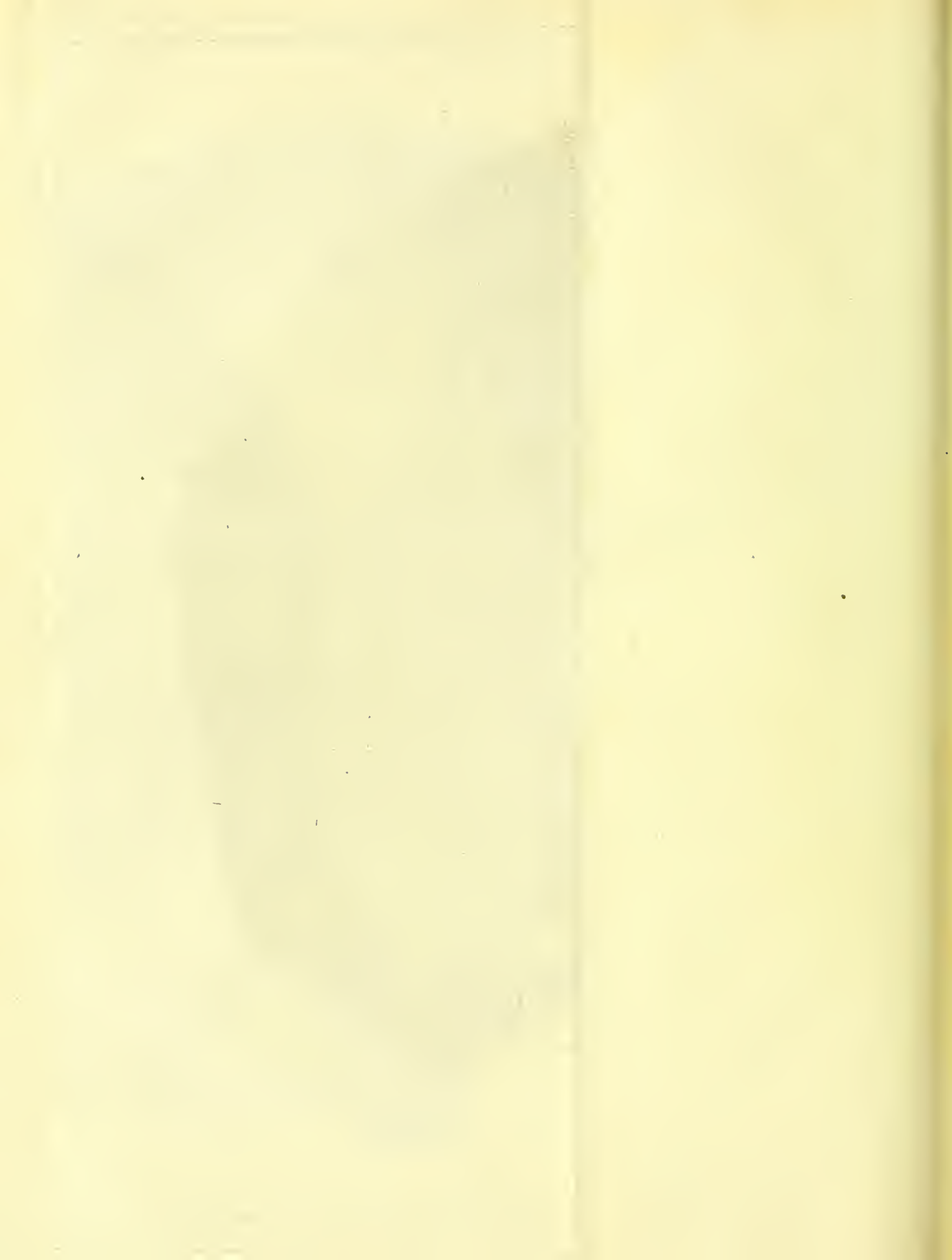


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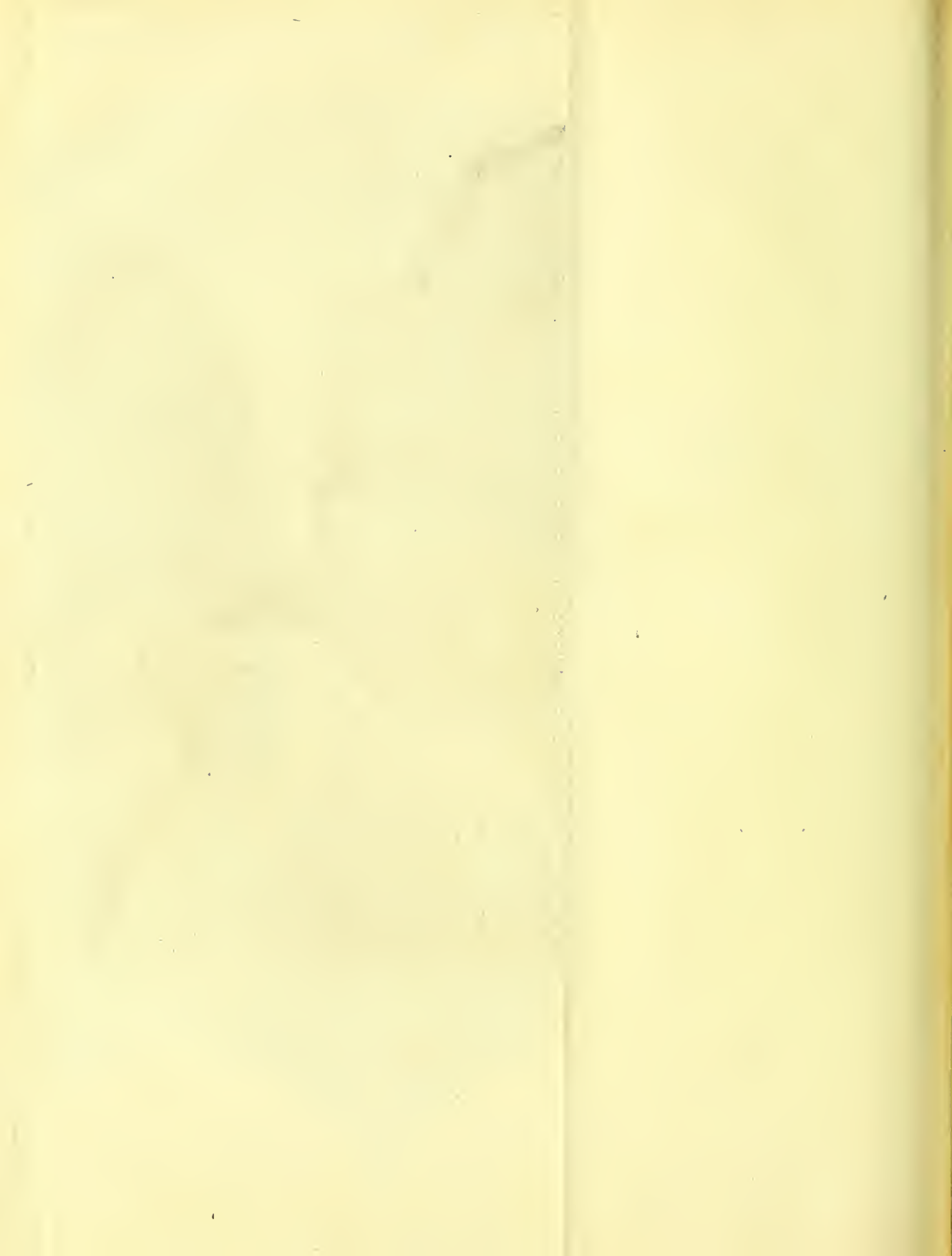












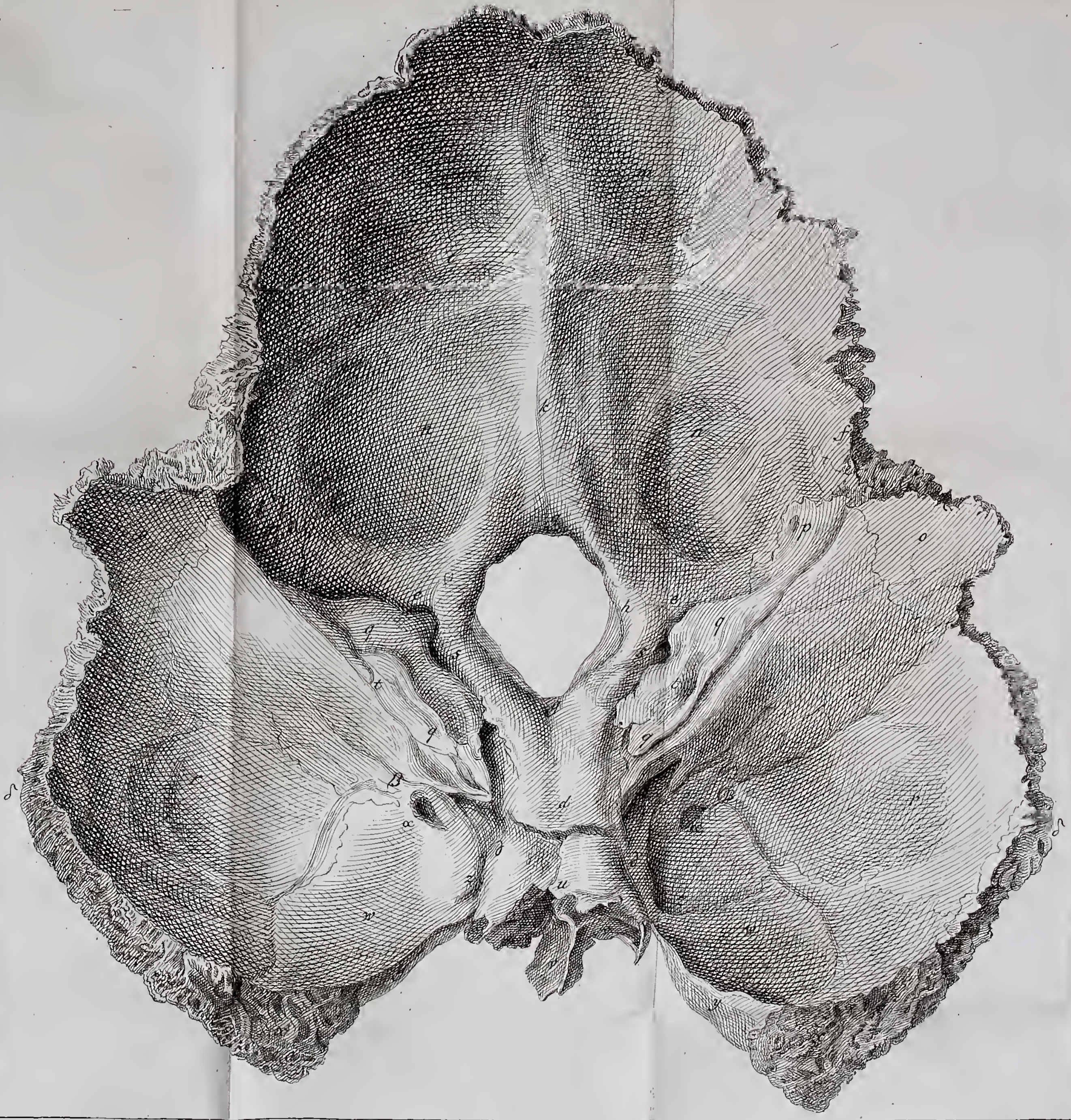


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

